

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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WANT OF UNITY IN LABOR FEDERATION WHEN PUT TO TEST

Failure of British Miners to Gain
United Support of Allied
Unions in Coal Dispute May
Lead to Important Changes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday)—The conference between the mine-owners and the miners at the Board of Trade offices lasted only two hours on Saturday, but was reported to have been carried out in a friendly spirit on both sides. The meeting was resumed on Monday morning and prospects of a settlement of the dispute are hopeful. The proceedings are private.

The coal crisis has brought into prominence the question of the good qualities of the "triple alliance" of miners, railwaymen and transport workers' unions as a machine by which to check the activities of extremists, and of its defects as an aggressive industrial organization. When the alliance was formed in 1914, the prime object envisaged by Robert Smillie, the miners' leader, its virtual founder, was, to quote his own words, that "sympathetic action is no longer to be left to the uncontrolled emotions of a strike period, but is to be the calculated result of mature consideration and careful planning."

Owing to the effect of the war on all industrial movements, the efficiency of the "triple alliance" organization to achieve the purpose set forth by Mr. Smillie had not been tested until last week. The experience has shown that, until very substantial changes have been made, the alliance cannot be relied upon, the Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns, by either of its three constituent bodies to pledge its full and definite strike support in a dispute. A long discussion in the conference on Thursday showed that, not only were many of the leaders and delegates divided in opinion, but that the officials of the Transport Workers Federation could not have specifically pledged the support of their numerous affiliated unions, even if they had desired to.

The belief was certainly expressed that, in the event of a strike, the miners would have been substantially supported, both by the railwaymen and the transport workers, but this would have been sympathetic action "left to the uncontrolled emotions of the strike period." It would not have been the calculated result of careful planning. The conference of the alliance found itself, in fact, faced by complications and cross purposes which must have immensely weakened the position of the miners in regard to a strike.

When the "triple alliance" was formed, some people even stated they were alarmed at the revolutionary possibilities which it seemed to open up. Those who knew the manifold character and conservatism of the majority of the trade unions affected believed that the alliance would either prove unwieldy, or that it would act as a retarding influence in the strike movement. It is now probable that an effort will be made among the transport unions to reconsider the possibilities of amalgamation, or other means of increasing the power and authority of the executive committee of the federation, so that it would be able to act as quickly and decisively as the miners and railwaymen.

Even if this is done, the responsibility of declaring a joint strike, involving the hold-up of the whole country, is never likely to be shouldered, except in the most desperate situation.

FRESH DISTURBANCES OCCUR IN BELFAST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BELFAST, Ireland (Monday)—There was a renewal of trouble in the Sinn Féin quarters of Belfast on Saturday night. One policeman was killed and two were wounded. Several hours after, three civilians were fatally shot in the same quarter, it is alleged, by way of reprisals.

Sunday night passed more quietly than was expected, there being no disturbance beyond occasional revolver firing. Military and armored cars were on duty in different districts. It has been definitely ascertained that the three civilians killed were Sinn Féiners. Two are officially described as well-known Sinn Féiners, while the third man recently contested a local election as a Sinn Féiner and was defeated.

Between Saturday night and Monday morning, there were outbreaks of rioting in East and North Belfast, as a result of which 25 persons were wounded. A police patrol at Broadford, East Clare, was fired on Saturday night, and Sergeant Brogan was killed, and one constable badly wounded.

Incident in Cork
LONDON, England (Monday)—An explosion took place in Cork at an early hour today, a large draper's shop in the city being demolished. The explosion was followed by rifle and machine-gun firing, says a dispatch to the Evening News. Military authorities say that bombs were placed in one of the large windows of the shop.

LABOR DISCLAIMS PARTY PLATFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. FLINT, Michigan—An effort to introduce a resolution signed by many delegates and asking for an endorsement of the platform of the Farmer-Labor Party as the most favorable to organized Labor, and declaring that the Republicans and Democrats had turned down "Labor's bill of rights" as presented by Samuel Gompers, failed of adoption by a close vote at the convention of the Michigan Federation of Labor, held here.

Resolutions adopted were as follows: Demanding the immediate recognition by the United States of Soviet Russia; asking the government to recognize the "Irish republic"; demanding of President Wilson the liberation of Eugene Debs and all other "political prisoners"; endorsing the Plumb railroad plan and the widening of its scope to include all public utilities.

EGYPT'S APPROVAL OF MILNER SCHEME

Despite Opposition of Certain
Factions, Majority of Egyptians
Have Received Plans
for Independence Favorably

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by an official authority for Egyptian affairs that the Zaghul mission, which recently returned to Egypt from London, has been well received throughout Egypt. The object of the mission in returning to Egypt was to place the Zaghul-Milner plan of Egyptian self-government before the country with a view to obtaining national consent. The mission is expected to complete its work within the next two weeks and will then report to Zaghul Pasha in Paris.

The British Foreign Office expects to receive Viscount Milner's report embodying that of the Zaghul mission some time in October. One or two points still appear to require further elucidation, but the agreement as a whole has been accepted with enthusiasm. It is felt throughout Egypt that a sincere effort has been made to draft out a plan that will give to Egypt a solid basis of self-government. The envoys of Zaghul Pasha have been traveling throughout Egypt, endeavoring to bring the views of the extremists into line with the moderates. The former urge "complete independence," while the latter are prepared to work out their independence along moderate lines.

This has proved to be slow, laborious work, owing to about 92 per cent of the native population's being illiterate. Considerable opposition has been experienced from four princes, headed by Omar Toussoun. By far the most serious opposition has been experienced in contending with the unscrupulous methods of the former premier, Muhammad Said. To gain popularity and influence, the informant stated, Muhammad Said has been promising positions of remuneration to all who would support his policy. This of course has assured him a considerable following. He has also endeavored to agitate against acceptance of the Zaghul-Milner proposals, on the grounds that religious freedom would be interfered with, also that the proposals are inconsistent with Muhammadanism.

Notwithstanding all opposition, however, the Zaghul representatives have not failed to win many extremists over to the more moderate policy. In this, able assistance has been given by Adly Yeghen Pasha, former Minister of Education. Continuing, the informant said there had been traces of conspiracy, which, if successful, would have resulted in Omar Toussoun placing himself on the throne of a monarchical Egypt, with Muhammad Said as his prime minister.

Not only has the conspiracy failed to the ground, but Toussoun and Muhammad Said have fallen with it. They are now political "back numbers" throughout Egypt, the informant stated.

Egypt's Reply

CAIRO, Egypt (Monday)—While the National Party, which, probably through reasons of pique, was not consulted during the Zaghul-Milner negotiations, is condemning the proposals, the majority of Egyptians have given their reply to the four envoys from the delegation who are returning on board the steamship Lotus on October 1 with the nation's answer. This, in effect, is conditional acceptance.

Numerous proposals are made for amending the agreement; but the chief demands are for a more intelligible definition of the scope and responsibilities of the financial and judicial advisers, more definite information regarding the number and quarters of the garrison troops, and for immediate submission of a treaty, on points affecting England and Egypt, with the submission later of points raised by the abolition of the "capitulations," when the interested powers agree.

The Egyptian princes announced on Friday the withdrawal of their opposition to the proposals, in view of the conditional acceptance by the majority, with which they now associate themselves.

FRENCH MINISTRY HAS BIG MAJORITY

New Premier Is Supported by
Chamber of Deputies in Policy
of Continuing on Lines Laid
Down by Mr. Millerand

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Sunday)—By 507 votes to 80, the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved the ministerial statement of George Leygues, the new Prime Minister. Mr. Leygues declared his determination to continue the program and work of President Millerand. The Cabinet would insist on the strict application of treaties, would not relinquish any of France's claims and would endeavor to make the League of Nations a living and powerful organization, which would bring the era of great wars to a close.

The only dissentients were on the extreme Left, and a scene was caused when a deputy named Bracke declared that, for the first time, they had a government, the members of which were not chosen by the responsible chief.

The deputies of the Left demanded to know whether the French foreign policy was to continue to maintain the elements of war in Europe and stifle the elements of peace. The French agreement with Hungary was also strongly attacked. Apart from the demonstrations from the Left, the government statement was favorably received.

The new President, in a message to the Republic, foreshadowed modifications of the constitutional laws. He declared that the Treaty of Versailles and other undertakings must be strictly carried out. They constituted the new charter of Europe and French diplomacy would insist on their observance. The French democracy had great hopes of the League of Nations, but international justice could do nothing unless supported by force.

The government majority, though large, is not without danger. The silence of Aristide Briand, who undoubtedly expected to be Prime Minister, is significant. It was Mr. Millerand's first intention to form a cabinet of great names, Briand, Poincaré, Viviani and others, but, in course of consultation, he has thought better to disturb things as little as possible. Mr. Briand was probably thrown overboard because of leaning too much to the Left, and as Premier, would not have commanded so certain a majority. The present government may be regarded as an interim ministry. Intrigues are undoubtedly already at work, and Mr. Briand is content to wait his turn, which probably will come.

President's Powers Discussed

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The former President Poincaré, in an article in the "Temps" today, strongly supports President Millerand in his contention that the President of France should take a more active part in governmental affairs.

Mr. Poincaré declares that, under the Constitution, the President has all the authority President Millerand may wish to exercise. He cites the constitutional law of 1875 and argues that under it the President has the initiative in the making of laws, in the naming of all civil and military employees, in disposing the armed forces of the State, and "in negotiating and ratifying treaties."

Mr. Poincaré says that the French President has more powers than a king, but all the acts of the President of the Republic must be countersigned by a minister. "The ministers are jointly responsible before the chambers for the general policies of the government, and individually for their personal acts," he added. "The President of the Republic is responsible only in the case of high treason."

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acts," he added. "The President of the Republic is responsible only in the case of high treason."

Mr. Poincaré remarks that the American constitutional system makes the President responsible only to the country and permits him to dismiss any minister.

"But," he adds, "should the French President dismiss a minister who has a majority in the Chambers, the Chambers can set themselves against the President, and the President can dissolve the Chambers only if the Senate consents and if the budget is voted."

Mr. Poincaré notes that former presidents took an active part in the government, citing Thiers, MacMahon, Carnot and Loubet, who, he says, made undisguised use of their influence. Speaking of his own administration he continues:

"I can say that before and during the war, the government had recourse to the President's intervention, and several times this intervention was spontaneously offered. In 1913 a long conference took place in London between Sir Edward Grey, the French President and the French Foreign Minister."

"During the war, conferences were held at the presidential mansion with the allied ministers. The President also attended conferences at Compiègne at which Lord Milner and General Haig were present when unity of command was discussed. The President of the Republic, on his side, asked the Premier to accompany him recently to Belgium to meet King Albert, Paul Hymans, the Foreign Minister and Leon Delacroix, the Premier, and he took part in the discussion at Ypres."

The French agreement with Hungary was also strongly attacked. Apart from the demonstrations from the Left, the government statement was favorably received.

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POLITICAL REUNION IN SOUTH AFRICA FAILS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Monday)—The proceedings at the Bloemfontein conference have dashed to the ground the hopes of a political reunion between the Nationalists and the South African Party. The Nationalists remain staunchly in favor of a republic. The fruitless end to the congress was due to the hopeless difference on the republican question. The feature of the proceedings in the caucus of the South African Party, which represented the moderates of both races, was the stand made on behalf of the English-speaking people of the country by the old Boers who fought in the Boer war. It was largely owing to the endeavors of these veterans that the agreement failed to come to pass.

A surprising attack on the Nationalists was made by Professor Fremantle, son of the former dean of Ripon, who, until recently, was a strong supporter of the Nationalists and a supporter and friend of General Hertzog, their leader. Professor Fremantle stoutly advocated the maintenance of the British connection. Judged by the proceedings of the Bloemfontein conference, the prospects of a political reunion between the two parties seem hopeless.

HOLLAND MAY ENTER PACT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The possibility of Holland coming into the Franco-Belgian military arrangement is envisaged. When Mr. Millerand received Mr. Delacroix, the Belgian Premier, at Versailles, he urged him to settle the differences between Holland and Belgium and much progress has since been made in this direction. When the accord is complete, it is hoped to induce Holland to enter the recent alliance.

ROMANIAN STATESMAN IN ROME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Take Ionescu, the Rumanian statesman, has arrived in Rome, and has conferred with Mr. Giolitti and Count Sforza.

MEXICO CONDITIONS FOUND PROMISING

Labor Investigators of the United
States Report Complete Free-
dom of Speech and Assemblage
—Travel Said to Be Safe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Chester M. Wright and James Lord, the latter treasurer of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, who have returned from an extended tour of investigation in Mexico, report the political and labor outlook as highly encouraging. In a statement issued yesterday they said:

"Our trip to Mexico was undertaken with the idea of investigating political, industrial, and social conditions as thoroughly as possible. In view of the recent political and industrial history of Mexico it seemed an opportune time to make a survey of conditions."

"We found the country at peace. We found travel as safe as in the United States, though not as comfortable. We found complete freedom of speech and freedom of the press, as well as freedom of assembly."

"The present Government of Mexico is inclined to be friendly toward aspirations of organized Labor and gave assurance that no legislation restricting the right of the workers to organize or bargain collectively would be undertaken. It is, we believe, worthy of note that the workers employed in the arsenals and munitions factories have been freed from military control and military discipline and are now entirely under civilian control. They have been completely unionized since their release from military control."

"The Mexican Federation of Labor is gaining strength rapidly and is deeply desirous of extending the practice of joint relations with employers. The government also seemed desirous of establishing the practice of joint relations for the sake of industrial stability."

"We discussed the phases of Mexican life freely and at great length with all the leading government officials and with dozens of leading Labor men. We were received most cordially everywhere."

"Our conviction is that the political outlook for Mexico is today brighter than it has been at any moment since the revolution began against Porfirio Diaz. We witnessed the election of General Obregon to the presidency, an election which was, so far as we were able to see, entirely free from improper control. At the polling places which we visited not even policemen were in attendance. The voters were free to cast their ballots for whom they chose."

"On December 1 the office of the President will be turned over to General Obregon with the good will and support of President de la Huerta."

"Mexico is today consuming an increasing quantity of American-made products and with the peaceful development of the country this consumption is certain to increase rapidly. Of course there are many conditions in Mexico that are far from ideal. It is no easy task to uproot the peonage system, and the removal of illiteracy presents a staggering problem. The important fact, however, is that progress is being made and that there is a sincere and intelligent effort to meet the needs of the people and to develop the resources of the country."

"Today more than ever Mexico, we feel, needs the sympathetic cooperation and understanding of the people of the United States."

Radical Meetings

Agitators Speak on Central Palace
Balcony in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Violent harangues, in which a social revolution was urged upon a great throng, were given from a balcony of the Central Palace here yesterday, when agitators managed to enter the palace during a manifestation. There were cheers for Russia and for Italian metal workers, and demands were made that supplies and stores in warehouses be turned over to the people through the medium of a food dictatorship. The red and black Communist flag waved from the balcony. The authorities did not interfere.

Similar meetings were held at the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Communist Federation of the Mexican Proletariat. The latter organization is made up of the more violent agitators.

The manifestation at the palace was planned by the Workers Federation of the Mexican Region, which is made up, for the most part, of the more moderate elements. A parade was organized and radical orators entered the palace when the guards stood aside for what they supposed to be a committee of manifestants to accompany a spokesman for the Administration to the balcony.

Some of the orators declared two bombs were ready for each Mexico City paper, all of which were denounced as "organs of capitalism and enemies of the workers." Cheers were given for the Communist Revolution in Yucatan.

The newspaper "Universal" charges that Luis Morones, the most radical orator, was formerly a secret agent of the Carranza Government. After the palace meeting, crowds

gathered in front of newspaper offices, hooting and threatening those within. Provisional President de la Huerta is still unable to leave his home.

More responsible Labor leaders assert Mexican Labor is not inclined to adopt methods advocated by the radical speakers.

ARMISTICE TERMS DISCUSSED AT RIGA

Russo-Polish Delegates Form a
Joint Committee to Determine
Delimitation of Truce Line
—Other Committees Formed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday)—The presidents of the Russian and Polish peace delegations have agreed to the formation of a joint committee to discuss the delimitation of the armistice line. Similar bodies are being constituted to deal with the question of prisoners of war, and also financial and economic matters, when the Soviet reply has been received to the Polish proposals made on Friday.

On the question of relations between Soviet Russia and the Ukraine, the attention of Adolf Joffe, head of the Soviet delegation, has been drawn to an official decree issued by the Soviet Government, and published in their official organ, the "Izvestia," in 1917, in which the independence of the Ukraine is recognized by the Soviet Government.

Mr. Joffe explains the decree by saying that it was meant only for Soviet Ukraine.

Soviets Admit Withdrawal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Bolshevik wireless military communiqué states that, in the Grodno region, after a number of battles with the enemy, the Bolshevik troops were withdrawn to the right bank of the River Niemen. After fierce fighting, the Bolshevik troops occupied Volotchisk, together with a number of villages seven miles westward of this town.

In the Kobrin region, fighting is proceeding with alternating success. In the Proskureff region, fierce fighting continues at Proskureff.

In the Crimean sector, in the Mariupol region, fighting continues 14 miles west of this town.

Polish Report of Fighting

WARSAW, Poland (Monday)—

Grodno, a city in northwestern Russia, near the Lithuanian frontier, has been captured by Polish troops after heavy fighting, says an official statement issued here today.

"North of the Niemen," continues the statement, "our detachments are pursuing the scattered enemy. Repeated enemy attacks on Lubisz were repulsed with great losses."

"In the region of Rushany and Volkovitch (southeast of Grodno) the enemy has begun a gradual retreat beyond the Synazare River."

"North of Rovno (Volhynia) we destroyed the nineteenth Soviet brigade, which had instructions to retake Rovno."

"North of Volotchisk (on the old Galician border east of Tarnopol) we took Medyn and Toki, forcing the enemy to retreat to the northeast."

"The Ukrainian army is enlarging its positions east of the Zbruch River."

An earlier war report said: "In the region of the Pripiet heavy fighting is continuing. The Dnieper-Bug Canal has been forced by the Poles."

"In the region of Volkovitch (southeast of Grodno) the Bolsheviks attacked with fresh divisions but were repulsed. Seven hundreds prisoners and 15 machine guns were captured."

"In the region of Brzestowicz the Bolsheviks have been attacking for the past three days. Our army has assumed the offensive and taken 500 prisoners and 10 machine guns, including three Lithuanian artillerymen from the Lithuanian Army."

"Along the outer circle of the Grodno forts heavy fighting is proceeding against the Bolsheviks and Lithuanians. Porzeck has been taken together with 300 prisoners, 10 machine guns, an armored train and much railway material."

Fresh Fighting Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WARSAW, Poland (Monday)—Latest

information concerning the military situation on the Polish front is that the fighting for the railway between Shepetovka and the Bessarabian frontier is almost ended. The Ukrainian troops, after the conquest of Kamenetz Podolsk, received orders to occupy Proskirov and Staro Konstantinov, taking those towns in cooperation with the Polish forces. The Bolsheviks are preparing for fresh fighting with considerable forces east of Staro Konstantinov, and, to the left of Shepetovka, are crossing the River Slutch and burning the bridges.

New Bolshevik forces are continuing the attacks on General Berbeck's troops. The Polish northern army has crossed the River Niemen near Druskeniki. The future of Grodno seems decided owing to the movement of the Polish army.

JAPAN'S PURPOSE IN THE FAR EAST IS DECLARED VEILED

Racial and Immigration Issue as
Presented in the United States.
It Is Pointed Out, Is Mere
Subterfuge to Gain Advantage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While much is being done in Japan to arouse public sentiment over the anti-Japanese legislation pending in the State of California, the entire question of immigration and the rights to be accorded Japanese residents in the United States, it is becoming daily more apparent that the real and underlying issue in the diplomatic controversy between Washington and Tokyo is not immigration, or land rights, or "racial equality," but the much more vital question of Japan's future status in her own corner of the world.

In the opinion of some of the American officials now engaged in the conversations with Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, Japan's future position on the Asiatic continent, and not the position of her people in California or elsewhere in the United States, is the large factor in the game of international diplomacy in which the two countries are now engaged.

This opinion is not based on anything that has developed in the conversations thus far. These have dealt mainly with the question of immigration, and they are entirely friendly, both sides fully realizing that it is not the main issue at all, and that the underlying one, that of the right of Japan to pursue her policy of economic penetration to a position of dominance in continental Asia, will, sooner or later, come to the surface.

Real Issue Submerged

For the time being, the real issue, it is pointed out, is being carefully kept in the background by the shrewd diplomats who are playing Japan's hand. The California issue and the "racial equality" issue are put in the foreground, it is believed, to unify sentiment at home so that when the real issue emerges, in due course of time, Japan will be ready for the conclusion of an issue which means more to her expansionists than an empty declaration of "racial equality."

Those who take this view and penetrate behind the present surface agitation, have called attention to a recent article published in a New York newspaper, by K. K. Kawakami, San Francisco correspondent of the Japanese newspaper "Jiji-Shimpo," which goes to the root of the entire matter with a candor that is not to be expected in diplomatic pourparlers. He said:

"That Japan has no intention of embarrassing America on the immigration question may be conceded at once. She will resist and resist to the limit of her power what she considers unnecessary interference by the American Government in the affairs of that region where she claims a policy not dissimilar to the Monroe Doctrine."

Washington View Passive

In their conversations with American officials, Japanese diplomats have been by no means so frank in declaring their underlying purpose. In the background of the negotiations over the immigration issue, both sides recognize that, there exists the far more vital question of political expansion, industrial exploitation, and trade in the relatively undeveloped regions of eastern Asia. This partially explains why Washington is so little concerned over the present agitation in Tokyo. They view it with philosophic calm, for the reason that those in charge of the negotiations for the American Government are confident that if there is a clash it will not be over the present surface issue.

Those who sponsor the view here expressed point out that this is by no means the first time that Japan has maneuvered herself into a strong diplomatic position by the device of dragging the race question and racial pride, like the proverbial red herring, across the path of territorial and nationalistic aggrandizement. They point to the fact that at Paris Japan's main purpose, the retention of the German rights in the Shantung province of China, in order to insure freedom of exploitation in that country, was, at a critical time in the diplomatic battle, thrown into the background by the specious demand for the recognition of "racial equality" in the League of Nations Covenant.

Successful Subterfuge

Because of the position of the self-governing dominions of the British Empire, maintained by Premier Hughes of Australia, it was practically a foregone conclusion that the Japanese diplomats could not push the issue to a successful conclusion, but those who are following the methods of Tokyo now, as they did in Paris, point out that the racial issue was used to secure very definite concessions in the form of a strangle hold on one of the most valuable provinces of China.

Now, as at that time in Paris, there is every indication that the real fundamental international policy is to extend her territorial and trade domination on the continent of Asia. This, it is pointed out, was indicated recently in her occupation of the Russian half of the Island of Saghalin.

against which the United States protested in vain.

There are indications that Japan is not anxious to press the present negotiations to an immediate determination. The suggestion of a joint commission to consider the issues raised by the California situation, American officials believe, is prompted, in large measure by the desire of Japan for delay. Tokyo knows that by the time a treaty covering the California situation and the entire immigration question could be consummated the Republican Party is expected to be in power, and that the leaders would, in all probability, view with disfavor any pact negotiated by the Wilson Administration, which is running toward its close.

The Japanese are not unkind of the political situation. They do not appear to be anxious for a treaty right now. What they would rather have, it is indicated, is a general favorable declaration from the Democrats which would pave the way to a bipartisan ratification of a treaty when the next administration comes into power. This phase, however, deals with the surface differences at the moment, and does not touch the vital and underlying issue of the future relations of the United States and Japan on the continent of Asia.

ODD FELLOWS OPEN SESSIONS IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Alliance to lawful government and support of democratic ideals were pledged by the delegates of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Daughters of Rebekah at the opening meeting of the ninety-sixth annual communication of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States and Canada, held in conjunction with the centenary of the founding of the order in Massachusetts. The visitors were welcomed by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, the City of Boston and national past and present officers of the order.

Alfred S. Pinkerton of Massachusetts, Past Grand Sire, presided at the official reception. After reviewing the history and ideals of the order, Mr. Pinkerton introduced Governor Coolidge, who urged the importance of the sentiment of fraternity in combating unrest and bringing the world together for the task of reconstruction. Other speakers emphasized the adherence of the order to these ideals. Henry V. Borst of Amsterdam, New York, Grand Sire, replied to the official and fraternal welcomes extended to the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

It is expected that about 40,000 persons will take part in the parade to be held Wednesday. A display of fireworks will take place at the Charles River Basin in the evening. There will be lodge ceremonies and entertainments until the closing of the convention on Friday.

AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CLEVELAND, Ohio—A parade of 20,000 members of the American Legion featured the opening yesterday of the Legion's second annual convention here. The marchers were headed by 50 wearers of the Congressional Medal of Honor. Among the notables in line were Admiral Sir William Lowther Grant, official representative of Great Britain, and Gen. Marie Emilie Paville, representing the French Government.

The opening business session was given over to reports of officers, appointment of committees and the address of the national commander, Franklin D. Oiler. The report of the national adjutant, Lemuel Bolles, showed how the Legion had grown since the last convention from 3472 posts in 50 departments to a worldwide organization of approximately 8800 posts in all states, the District of Columbia, five outlying American possessions and 10 foreign countries. In addition 1350 women's auxiliaries have been formed, Mr. Bolles said.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BY-ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
PENTICTON, British Columbia—J. A. McKelvie, editor of the Vernon News, was the choice of the National Liberal and Conservative convention as the standard bearer in the approaching by-election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the constituency of Yale. The vacancy was created by the resignation of the Hon. Martin Burrell to become parliamentary librarian at Ottawa. It is expected that the United Farmers Association will place a candidate in the field. The Labor Party has offered their nomination to Thomas Richardson, a former member of the British House of Commons. The Liberals have not yet decided as to placing a nominee in the field but a line-up of four candidates is probable.

GENEVA PREPARES FOR LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—The staff of the League of Nations is expected to arrive in Geneva about the middle of October and the delegations from the countries now members of the League are due on November 1. Accommodation has already been arranged for the British, French, Belgian, Spanish, Dutch and Japanese delegates. Marshal Joffre, accompanied by his wife and daughter, is on a brief visit to Geneva.

DATE OF GREEK ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, read the dissolution decree fixing the elections for November.

LABOR TO RELEASE ITALIAN FACTORIES

Metal Workers' Referendum Shows Large Majority in Favor of Evacuating Plants—Victory for Moderates Claimed

London Times News Service
MILAN, Italy (Sunday)—The metal workers' referendum has resulted in the registration of 127,904 votes in favor of supporting the Labor leaders' decision to evacuate the factories. There were 44,531 votes against, and 3006 abstained.

The Rome agreement having thus been accepted, the Metal Workers Federation has issued an order for the evacuation of plants on Monday next. Normal work must be resumed not later than October 4.

The great majority registered by moderate workers has caused a deep feeling of satisfaction throughout Italy. London Times News Service
ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The Senate, yesterday, having passed all Mr. Giolitti's financial measures and the bill ratifying the Treaty of St. Germain, began a debate upon the government's domestic policy. More than one speaker indulged in reasoned criticism of the government's attitude toward the labor troubles and an allusion by Dante Ferraris, who was Minister of Labor in the Nitti régime, to remission of the government in the face of the sequestration by workers of the private property of directors of factories, brought forth energetic protests from Mr. Giolitti and from Mr. Pera, the Minister of Justice, who said that judicial steps were being taken. The criticism did not exclude reforms tending toward "a new order of things" and it showed up the damage to the industry of the country arising from the impression at home and abroad that the security of property and the authority of the State no longer existed.

The Senate, in thus criticising the government, has no thought of expressing lack of confidence. Rome is not an industrial center and the referendum vote here was unimportant, but it was significant as being practically equal for and against acceptance of the Labor federation's agreement, whereas throughout the country acceptance obtained an overwhelming majority, in spite of the fact that the vote was confined to those who had taken part in the movement. Political feeling being the predominant note here, extremists made a better showing than elsewhere, excepting their political stronghold, Tuscany, where they had a big majority.

Workers Favor Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Monday)—A telegram from Pola to the "Messaggero" reports that the population set fire to the Labor exchange and offices of the Socialist newspaper "Proletario," in revenge for a carabinieri alleged to have been shot by a Socialist. The Nationalists at Trieste stormed the steamer Hodgson and three portraits of Mr. Lenin and Mr. Trotsky into the sea. In consequence of this incident the seamen at Trieste have declared a strike. During the disorders in Turin 12 persons were killed, including five soldiers, and 150 people were injured. The latest telegram reports all calm. A referendum of the metal workers has resulted in a vote of 90 per cent being cast in Genoa, Turin, Rome, Milan and Naples in favor of acceptance of the agreement.

FRANCE DISAPPROVES GERMAN STATEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—Indignation is expressed in France at the German statements advanced at Brussels. A German report signed by Dr. Wirth, Minister of the Treasury, is, in a large part, published here. It shows that the financial situation of Germany is difficult, since, contrary to the 1919 revision, 17,500,000,000 marks will not suffice for the payments to the Allies and 25,000,000,000 marks are now needed. The supplementary budget calls for 27,000,000,000 marks. There is a huge floating debt of 123,000,000,000 marks, and the debt is always growing, and the deficit becoming greater. Indeed, warning is given that unless there is an immediate change, an economic catastrophe, with far-reaching consequences, would become inevitable. The harshness of the treaty is the "leit-motiv."

The French papers, however, are making comparisons, showing that the debt of France per head of the population is 5575 francs, against 3985 francs for Germany. In taxes, France will pay this year 416 francs per head, and Germany 474 marks. It is argued that, if Germany is permitted to have all the raw material, and to export great quantities of manufactured articles, thanks to the help of other nations, then Germany will quickly regain prosperity, while France will still be struggling, and will not have received the reparations. A British delegate, who declares that France and Belgium have the right to exceptional treatment, is approved, but it is pointed out that no promises of help are forthcoming, and that expressions of good will remain nebulous.

SINGLE TAX PARTY NOMINATES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Single Tax Party filed independent nomination papers for a state ticket, with the exception of the office of

Attorney-General, and for presidential electors, in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday afternoon. The nominations on the state ticket were: For Governor, Hollis C. Joy, Boston; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank Grant, Westfield; Secretary of State, Robert B. Capon, Newton; Treasurer, Charles S. Millet, Brockton; Auditor, Lincoln Crowell, Sandwich. This is the first time a virtually complete state ticket has been filed by the Single Tax Party.

ALLEGED ROYALIST PLOT IN BAVARIA

Trade Unions Hastily Summon Conference to Arrange for Action in Event of Rumored Monarchist Plot Developing

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—While a calm view is taken in authoritative circles here, disquieting reports about the contemplated monarchist coup on the part of the Bavarian royalist party continue to circulate. So great is the alarm among workers in the industrial centers of northern Bavaria, who are overwhelmingly republican, that a hastily summoned meeting of trade union and Socialist leaders took place last night at Nuremberg, when the situation was reviewed.

The railway leaders pledged themselves to bring the train traffic to a standstill at the first symptom of monarchist action, and a letter from the leaders of the miners in a paper was read, promising that all coal supplies would be refused if the republic were overthrown.

In a newspaper message, the trade unionists in Germany protest violently against the proposal, attributed to the government, to institute a system of conscripted labor in order to avert the threatened economic disaster to the country. The Minister of Trade is understood to favor provisions for the conscripting of all Germany's unemployed, and putting them to the construction of canals, houses, and agricultural work.

FRENCH FEDERATION OF LABOR MEETS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Monday)—The congress of the Confédération Générale du Travail opened today at Orleans. It is expected to define the attitude of Labor, and the extremists are almost certain to receive a check. There is resentment in the ranks of the workers against being dragged into a political struggle. The traditional policy of the federation is to keep to professional questions and not be governed by the Socialist Party.

The unhappy result of the misdirected strikes of May are bitterly criticized. Nevertheless it is felt that the government has been too stern, and a protest was raised at the opening of the proceedings today. A motion presented by the minority, greeting the Russian revolution, was also passed. Labor continued to oppose the dispatch of munitions to crush Bolshevism, but there is little desire to imitate the action of the Russians. There are clear indications that Labor will not be forced into the revolutionary path, or accept the dictation of Moscow.

MISSOURI GAINS OVER A HUNDRED THOUSAND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Missouri has a population of 3,403,547, an increase of 110,212, or 3.3 per cent, over 1910, the Census Bureau announced yesterday. St. Louis, with an increase of \$5,868, makes up nearly four-fifths of the total gain of the State.

Lord Forster's Reception

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PERTH, Western Australia (Monday)—Lord Forster received an enthusiastic reception on arriving at Fremantle, where he was met by Mr. Pearce, representing the Australian Government. The new Governor-General said he was delighted to land in Australia, adding that cooperation throughout the British Empire was worth working for. Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson has left Melbourne, home-ward bound, and will meet his successor in Western Australia.

POSITION OF FIUME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Monday)—The correspondent of the "Tribuna," at Fiume, telegraphs that Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio has been the guest of William Marconi aboard the yacht Electra. The poet has circulated a wireless message to the powers throughout the world inviting them to recognize the Italian regency of Quarnero.

COAL IN SPITZBERGEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Monday)—A message from Spitzbergen published in the "Aftenposten" announced that rich coal fields have been discovered at King's Bay, Spitzbergen. The fields cover an area of some 150 square kilometers and the quality is similar to that of ordinary English coal. The newly discovered fields are the property of the King's Bay Company, Aalesund.

CAUSE SOUGHT FOR INFLUX TO AMERICA

Federation of Labor Attributes It to Propaganda—Department of Labor Thinks It Due to Simple Economic Reasons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Organized propaganda as the motivating force behind the great influx of immigrants from Europe in the last few weeks was charged yesterday by officials of the American Federation of Labor, who look upon the present enormously increased movement to this country as induced by exaggerated descriptions of conditions obtaining in this country.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, has called on the Secretary of State to investigate the arrival of these great numbers of immigrants in order to determine whether such advertisements are being spread broadcast through Central Europe to influence families to come here. At the State Department it was said that the extent to which the department could act in the matter was not altogether clear, but it was thought that an inquiry could be undertaken at least within certain limits.

Mr. Morrison recalled his forecast, made several years ago, that the close of the European war would see a great influx of immigrants to the United States. Although at the time his views were published many persons contended he was wrong, because the labor would be needed in Europe, to rehabilitate devastated lands, Mr. Morrison asserts that the results have been completely vindicated him.

He attempted, he said, to have restrictions placed on immigration for four years following the war, but a bill for that purpose was defeated. Big business interests had opposed it, and were welcoming the arrival of immigrants now at the rate of 1,000,000 a year.

The federation's point of view, of course, is that so great an addition to the labor forces of the country will probably be utilized to depress wages and living standards. Officials of the Department of Labor agree that this is more than likely to occur and that the federation has ample cause for alarm. They question, however, the influence of propaganda in the matter.

Economic Reasons

One official of the department, who has just returned from Ellis Island, characterized the immigration as "due to the same kind of propaganda that makes the Mississippi flow into the Gulf of Mexico."

"When you see these people coming into New York, the rags in which they are clothed and their under-nourished condition, it is not hard to determine what sort of propaganda is bringing them here," he remarked. "They are coming here because of the appalling economic distress in their own countries abroad. Most of them have relatives here who have assured them that they will at least be able to obtain food and clothing if they come to the United States."

The department is by no means unkind of the possibility of great industrial disturbances from so great a movement of immigrants as is now under way. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, expressed the view that restriction, however, is not the remedy; most of the incomes are forced to go into industry because they are without sufficient means to buy farms or businesses. Taxation of the owners of land held out of use would make it possible to provide land on which the immigrants could take up farming. Most of the immigrants come from Poland and Italy, and would make good farmers.

Unions Plan Aid

Immigration Labor Bureau Would prevent Exploitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The present large volume of immigration has as yet produced no labor difficulties, because it is largely composed of women and children who have come to the United States to join their bread-winners already established here, but arrangements are being made to assist laborers who are expected later, to help them obtain the sort of work for which they are fitted, and so to distribute them that their coming will in no way disrupt industry. Max Pine, secretary of the recently-formed committee of union workers, formed to aid immigrants, has told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of the plans of the committee.

"We wish to protect the new immigrants from exploitation on the part of the employers and also protect the various industries from disruption due to the volume of new labor being turned into certain ones and away from others," said Mr. Pine. "We plan to get the newcomers into the unions as soon as possible so that they may have union assistance. Sixty-one unions, representing 22 industries, in a recent conference decided to establish an immigration labor bureau, and appointed the committee of 10 which is at work upon the plan. We hope to get the American Federation of Labor to take an active official interest in it."

"This plan includes getting records of immigrants from Ellis Island, if possible, having new arrivals met and taken to the bureau that we shall establish, where they may apply for the work they desire. The unions joining in this have agreed that they shall not be encouraged to flock into one

trade to the detriment of another, but shall be divided as equably as possible among various industries.

"These same unions have agreed that if their initiation fees are too high for the newcomers to pay, they will lower them in such cases in order that the new workers may be absorbed promptly into American industry. We hope to establish our central office here very soon and to have branches in all industrial centers of the United States where the immigrant may receive the same aid and protection. We feel that this plan will not only aid him, but also protect the already established American worker."

Those interested in the plan believe that it may lead in time to the establishment of a labor bureau in Europe which would advise and aid prospective emigrants and try to prevent large emigration at any time of industrial depression and to encourage it during a period of labor shortage.

GREAT MERCHANT MARINE IS URGED

Senator Harding Says United States Should Hold Commercial Advantage on the Sea

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Warren G. Harding, Republican aspirant for the presidency, laid great stress on the importance of the American merchant marine in his address here yesterday. "The war," said he, "gave us the great awakening. America means to take her place as a sea carrier, not for ourselves alone, but to serve the world. We have the ships; we have the seamen; we have the cargoes; we mean to unfurl 'Old Glory' on the peaceful paths of the seas."

"The day and hour have arrived for operation and the maintenance of a great American merchant marine. We have the initial legislation, and need now only effective administration, backed by American determination, to hold our rightful place as a maritime nation."

Proper protection for American industry and American labor was urged by Senator Harding, who sharply criticized the Wilson Administration for its "deliberate unpreparedness" for peace. Said he:

"Not a plan was fashioned, not a provision was made, before—or indeed after—the armistice, to bridge the passing from war to peace. This was no mere oversight, but deliberate avoidance. In September, 1918, an earnest attempt was made in the Senate, under Republican sponsorship, to create by concurrent resolution a joint congressional committee on reconstruction, with ample powers of inquiry and report. Encountering favorable reception in Congress, from members of both parties, the proposal met prompt quietus in the President's blunt disfavor of any form of congressional advice or suggestion as to after-war policies."

"Wiser and sounder practices of post-war financing might have been initiated that would have saved us from the pressure of ever-higher living costs, from the fever of business inflation, from the accumulation of a burdensome floating debt, from the retention of crudely devised, inefficiently administered war taxes, and from the present necessity of credit restriction and business inconvenience."

SENATOR ABJURES PARTY'S STATE TICKET

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Declaring that the Nonpartisan League has taken over the Democratic Party in Montana, Henry L. Myers (D.), Senator from that State, in a statement issued here yesterday urged Montana Democrats to support the Republican congressional and state tickets, with the exception of the nominee for Attorney-General.

"There is no reason," he said, "why the Democratic Party of Montana should be swallowed by a hybrid combination of radicals and revolutionists, bent on ruin, and there is no reason why a Democrat should swallow their nondescript ticket. I refuse to do so."

MOTORIST ARRESTED

REVERE, Massachusetts—Joseph Matulis of Worcester was arrested charged with manslaughter, with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor without a license, and with drunkenness, following a mishap resulting fatally for one man and in the serious injury of another. Their machine crashed through a fence, after hitting a pole, and dropped several feet off an embankment on the state highway between Lynn and Revere on Sunday night. The case was continued yesterday until October 9.

LAFAYETTE

The new LaFayette is now on view in our show rooms 640 Commonwealth Ave.

Open Evenings
C. P. ROCKWELL, Inc.
BOSTON



REDUCTIONS SHOWN IN LUMBER PRICES

All Grades Lower by 16 to 35 Per Cent, According to American Lumber Association—Retail Dealers Deny Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Announcement of reductions in the price of lumber is made by the American Wholesale Lumber Association in all kinds and grades, ranging from 16 to 35 per cent below quotations of last winter. The reductions, which are largest in hardwoods, will apply to the retail lumber trade, as they meet with the approval of some of the largest firms in the business. The new schedule of prices shows an average reduction for the whole country of 28 per cent. The statement was made that all hardwood flooring was recently reduced more than 35 per cent, but these reductions do not benefit the consumer. It is said that with the present reductions in the retail prices, other hardwoods will have to follow suit.

Representatives of some of the city's lumber companies deny that there can now be any basis for a cut in prices with the market in its present conditions. They state that there is no agreement between the companies as to the prices asked, but that each organization fixes its own charges according to the demand for its market. They state that with the present lack of demand for lumber owing to the high cost of labor and other commodities used in building, there can be no other explanation of reductions in price than that of a slump in the market.

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Cooperative Food Buying

Society of Restaurateurs Thus Gets Lower Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—That food prices will go down gradually, but that such reductions must be accompanied by lowering of prices of other commodities, is the opinion of August Janssen, president of the Society of Restaurateurs, who discussed prospects of reduction of food prices with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Janssen told of the activities of the Food Purveyors Inc., which he founded about two weeks ago, and which has already begun to show results.

"It is cooperative buying on the part of restaurateurs which is necessary to bring down wholesale prices," said Mr. Janssen. "That is what I have been trying for a long time to bring about. In this new organization we are going to dealers who want to sell at a fair price and also to the producers, to some farmers for potatoes, to others for other things, to see where we can get the best prices, all buying together in large quantities. We intend, too, to look into the milk situation, to see if we can improve that. It is not always feasible to buy direct from the producers, because most of us have not the storage room necessary for large purchases of many commodities, but many dealers have told us that if a number of us buy together they can give us lower prices, and they have storage room, for they handle as a rule only one or a few commodities. Already in the two weeks that we have been functioning I can see gratifying results and I feel convinced that in time these will be evident to the consumer, the public."

Price Situation in the South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—"By the first of the year I expect to see this country enter upon a three-year period of just prices. Business men should, and I believe will, forgo excessive profits in order to get back to rock bottom," declared Norman Johnson, secretary of the third division of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, at a recent meeting of the

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division, held in this city. "The South is in better condition to stand the readjustment than any other section of the country," Mr. Johnson said. "The prices have been too high in all sections. The increased earnings of labor caused prices to go to levels which could not be stopped. It was not a question of price, but the working of the natural law of newly acquired riches. Every mercantile man knows that the cheaper goods have been stagnant and the 'turnovers' slow. There are no large surplus stocks on hand anywhere, and we need not expect a rapid falling off of values."

COMMISSION ON LABOR DISPUTES

Nebraska Voters Have Authorized One by Means of a Constitutional Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LINCOLN, Nebraska—An industrial commission fashioned after that which Kansas provided by act of the Legislature, to handle labor disputes, has been authorized by a vote of the people of Nebraska, in the form of a constitutional amendment.

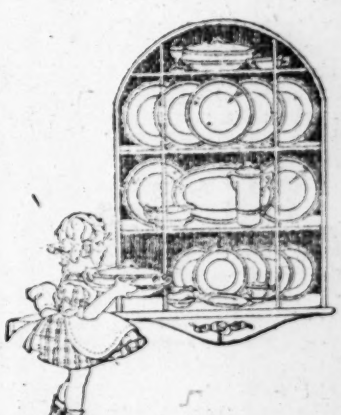
It provides that laws may be enacted for the investigation, submission and determination of controversies between employers and employees in any business affecting the public interest and for the prevention of unfair business practices and unconscionable gains in any business or vocation affecting the public welfare. An industrial commission may be created for the purpose of administering such laws, and appeals shall lie in the Supreme Court from the final orders and judgments of such commission.

The supporters of the amendment urged that this would satisfy workers in businesses affecting the public interest, make unnecessary the use of the strike to enforce their just demands, while at the same time protecting them from lockouts at the hands of employers. Labor unions opposed this on the ground that it meant involuntary servitude and deprived them of their most effective weapon. They were chary of allowing the courts to be substituted.

The amendment has a popular appeal, however, in that it seeks to provide a method by which the enormous expense, inconvenience and suffering occasioned to the public by strikes and lockouts may be avoided.

Wanamaker's

Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



There is one man, at least, who does not believe in sales. He told us so.

For instance, he can't understand why we have a sale of china and kitchenware in September. He thinks there's something wrong with it.

But he refuses to see the object; and he fails to consider the means.

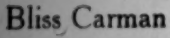
Many manufacturers, from whom we purchase thousands of dollars worth of merchandise, are glad to cooperate with us.

They shorten their margin of profit. We shorten ours. And then we invite the people to an economy party.

Why? . . . To make friends. . . . To enable you to become more familiar with the kind of store we have and the kind of goods we sell. And—

To help you to have some of the things you want, for the betterment of your home.

It is a pleasure to see people happy. And a good, straightforward sale makes everybody happy.



And I remembered—
The marigolds are nodding:
I wonder what they know.
Go listen very gently;
You may persuade them so.
Be Darwin in your patience,
Be Chaucer in your love;

to pound to a world of customers. Altogether the Bassia, or, as it is called in India, the "mowra," is a useful kind of a tree. During the war it did its bit by supplying acetone for the use of Indian manufacturers and munitions. Now that the war is over comes the likelihood of utilizing its flowers to run motor cars and airplanes. Always it provides food. It also might be expected there are a number of these trees in India that even would be if the natives had been more careful of them. Burning the grass and leaves under the tree makes it easier to gather the flowers, but the custom impoverishes the soil and the trees. If the product of the tree for commercial alcohol is taken seriously there will be a considerable planting and cultivation of Bassia trees. Many a spot which is now waste land will thus become valuable. It is another good thing about the useful tree that it will obligingly flourish in places where hardly anything else will grow.

Some years ago a man appeared at Barrancas from Mobile with a document which he claimed belonged to his wife. It had been found among her grandfather's papers who had often hinted of knowledge of treasure buried somewhere on the shore of Pensacola Bay. He had been a soldier under Manriquez, and was with him when he had taken refuge in Barrancas, when Pensacola fell into Jackson's hands.

After the fort finally capitulated, instead of taking ship to Spain with his Spanish Excellency, he remained in Florida.

It is history that the Governor-General, his officers and men were never seen again after setting sail from Florida. It is also history that Jackson was provoked to wrath, upon capturing Barrancas, to find no treasure in his mercy. He had good reason for expecting to find treasure there, for this was the most pretentious stronghold on all the southern coast.

Jackson came to plunder the pirates,

rod, or with still older furniture perfect keeping with the old beams and paneling, deep mullioned windows, angle nooks and huge fireplaces. Everywhere the same simplicity, delicious comfort, and quiet air of welcome. One feels it is run as a hobby, and a hobby of rare interest.

YOUR BOY'S FUTURE

Instruct your boy while he plays. Build his future. Put him on the right kind of knowledge that means success.

GILBERT BOY'S FUTURE is one of the best boys' books in ten years. Tells boy, in boy language, how to do many sciences and kinds of absorbing interests. "Electricity for Boys," signaling, wireless, and sound engineering, chemistry, electricity, hydraulics and pneumatics, agriculture, carpentry, practical weather bureau work, etc., all in one thoroughly illustrated book.

Special chapters on athletics, too—"Football" by Walter Camp; "Fencing" by Eddie Egan; "Swimming" by Tommie Aldrich; "Fishing" by Walter Aldrich; "Hunting" by Walter Aldrich; "College training: 'How to Poiné Vuole'"; "The boy's chance of becoming a great man" for your boy. Give him a real treat!

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is different. It does not dry out, or become used to the last drop; liquid and pasty, of no quality; absolutely no waste; no dust or dirt. You get your money's worth.

Your Black Silk Stove Polish

is not only most economical, but it gives a brilliant, silky lustre that is rarely obtained with any other polish. Black Silk Stove Polish does not rub off, or last much longer than ordinary polish—so it saves you time.

Don't forget—when you want stove-polish be sure to ask for Black Silk. If it isn't the best stove polish you ever used—your dealer will refund your money.

Black Silk Stove Polish Works, Sterling, Illinois.

Use Black Silk Air Drying Iron, Enamel-on-iron, registers, stove-pipes, and automobile tire rims. Prevents rusting.

Try it.

Use Black Silk Metal Polish for silverware, nickel, tinware or brass. It works quickly, easily and gives a brilliant surface. It is unexcelled for use on automobiles.



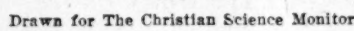
Get a Car POLAY

terior is a big factor in promoting domestic happiness. From this fact, Berry Brothers' Finishes makers. I always use them."

Well over sixty years Berry varnish products have been a standard of quality.

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Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

period, or with still older furniture in perfect keeping with the old beams and paneling, deep mullioned windows, angle nooks and huge fireplaces. Everywhere the same simplicity, delicious comfort, and quiet air of welcome. One feels it is run as a hobby, and a hobby of rare interest.

YOUR BOY'S FUTURE

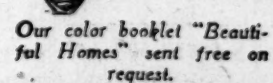
 Instruct your boy how he will live. Build his future. Put him into practical knowledge that means success. One of the best boys' books in ten years. Tells the boy, in lay language, how to do many scientific experiments of absorbing interest. "Electricity for Boys," signaling, wireless, and sound experiments in chemistry, electricity, hydraulics and pneumatic. Chapters on painting, carpentry, practical weather bureau work, etc. all in one handy illustrated book. Special chapters on athletics, too—"Football Training" by Walter Camp; "Fencing for Beginners" by the Duke of Athlone; "Education for a Soldier" by a veteran college trainer; "How to Pole Vault," a wondrous chapter, and today's "How to Play for Your Boy." Give him a real treat.

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the pound to a world of customers. Altogether the Bassia, or, as it is called in India, the "mowra," is a useful kind of a tree. During the war it did its bit by supplying acetone for the use of Indian manufacturers of munitions. Now that the war is over comes the likelihood of utilizing its flowers to run motor cars and engines. Always it provides food. Yet as might be expected there are fewer of these trees in India than there would be if the natives had been more careful of them. Burning the grass and leaves under the tree makes it easier to gather the flowers. But the custom impoverishes the soil and bad for the trees. If the production of commercial alcohol is taken up seriously there will be a considerable planting and cultivation of Bassia trees. Many a spot which is now waste land will thus become valuable, for it is another good thing about the useful tree that it will obligingly flourish in places where hardly anything else will grow.

Mr. Deschanel stepped forward and shook the hand of the little puppet gently and tenderly as one might an old and understanding friend. Guignol straightway made M. le Président a gift of his famous stick. Mr. Deschanel passed on with a smile.

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SPANIARDS STUDY THE UNITED STATES

Perez de Ayala Traces Prohibition Movement Back to 1872, When the Prohibitionists Proposed Presidential Candidate

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on September 24, 25 and 27.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The eminent Spanish journalist and critic, Ramon Perez de Ayala, after his study of the drink traffic in the United States, comes to the clear conclusion that the prohibition law is sound and good and right. He deals with an argument that it is too sudden by pointing out that as far back as 1872 the prohibitionists proposed a candidate for the presidency, and their propaganda must have been begun before then. So the movement had been growing for half a century, and at the time of the federal legislation adopting it there could not have been a single American who was taken by surprise. That explained why such a law had been dictated and why it was accepted.

Is such a law, he asks, incompatible with the democratic system? The elements of judgment upon this question are many. The state should respect consent to the free exercise of all that is a matter of opinion so long as it is not injurious to the collectivity. That alcohol in excess is dangerous is not a matter of opinion. Yet that alcohol in moderation may be dangerous does constitute a matter of opinion. Why, then, prohibit it? Well, how can excess be prevented without prohibiting it entirely? Cocaine, opium, morphine, are prohibited drugs everywhere. Why not alcohol? he asks. Besides, one of the first considerations of the modern state has reference to the improvement of the physique of the race. In places this preoccupation is intense; it is so in the United States.

Where Liberty Ends

The aim results in a postulate that there is no liberty for the physically bad, and the physically bad is differentiated from the morally bad in that it does not constitute a matter of opinion. If an individual may be free to damage himself through the medium of alcohol, he is not free to damage his descendants. Therefore, as alcohol is a physical evil, the state suppresses it, and sacrifices the many millions that it receives in taxes on this article, and in the same way sacrifices without pity the enormous fortunes that were employed in its manufacture. No harvester or distiller had the right to allege created interests since the first to sacrifice itself had been the state. So argues Perez de Ayala. "The wets are agitating all the time; I fear uselessly," he says.

He finds the question as to how the United States comes out of the war, what the country has gained or lost by it to be very interesting and at the same time perplexing one. During the war the formula was repeated to satisfy that the world was entering upon a new era, but neither nations nor men quite understood what they meant by that. There were nations that refrained from entering the conflict because they did not regard it as the beginning of a new era, but as a type of traditional conflict brought about by the economic and political competition of rival nations, and so concerned only those who were thus interested.

Human Motives

That in the last war, as in all wars, economic and political motives were mixed, was fully evident, and it followed that there would not be wanting those two matters of stimulus that so powerfully influenced the conduct of men. But to reduce the complex repertory of human motives that were involved to those two was absurd. If he, Perez de Ayala, had the desire to prosper economically it must not be deduced that the whole object of his life, and the intention of his every effort, was to pile up money for himself.

Now, he says, on the part of those who saw in the war the dawn of a new age, there was a vague idea also, expressed in a sentence no less vague—"The war represents the triumph of democracy." What sort of democracy? Because if it was the democracy that they knew in Italy, in France, in America, and above all, in England, it would result that these nations would continue as they had done before, and for them the world would not have entered upon any new era. If a general and synthetic view can be had within a true perspective that was so very short, it appeared to be confirmed that the industrial classes had won the war.

Industrial Democracy

He did not mean only that the labor element had taken advantage of circumstances to obtain better salaries and conditions of work, since that was in a manner accidental, but that during the war the belligerent governments without exception appealed to the industrial classes to remedy to the effect that the war would be won in the workshops more than in the trenches. And not merely in the opinions of the laboring classes but in the opinions of the middle and ruling classes there was inculcated during the agonizing experiences of the war the indelible certainty that the destinies of a nation, and even the mere preservation of its citizen life, depended upon the arbitrament of the industrial people. This familiar certainty, acquired through experience, constituted the state of thought propitious to undertaking the constitution of society on conformity

with new democratic canons, as to which it is not yet known how or what they will be, but which provisionally had been baptized with the name of "economic and industrial democracy."

That was the new era of the world, and it is clear that in this period of social transformation the nations that had not participated in the war were finding themselves in a specially disadvantageous position, because in their case the problem was presented with all the inconveniences and without any of the advantages—all the inconveniences because in the conscience of the industrial classes of the neutral nations the certainty of the possession of power had become fixed, but not so with the middle and ruling classes, because they had not passed through the vital experience of the war and, therefore, did not feel inclined to admit that the tranquillity and life of the nation were in the hands of the working classes.

Class Impulses

Naturally, the industrial classes of the neutral nations felt more vehemently the desire to demonstrate their strength than the industrial classes of the belligerent nations, who had already demonstrated it very effectively. In the same way the middle and ruling classes of the neutral nations were inclined to frustrate every demonstration of strength that the part of the workers and to demonstrate that they themselves possessed a greater strength. But the middle and ruling classes in the belligerent nations knew of the strength possessed by the industrial and that they could not fight against it by violence, but only by reason and public opinion. That was what England was doing most admirably, and setting others a fine example. What was most certain was that the war, which had seemed to be a great drama with perfect unity in itself, was nothing but a prologue, and they were living in times as interesting, tumultuous and pathetic as before the war.

These considerations made the situation of the United States peculiarly interesting, says Ramon Perez de Ayala. In the war the United States occupied a position that was curious, equivocal and privileged. They were the last to participate and came to the last victory with an enormous advantage in energy over the other combatants. They had been as much neutrals as belligerents, and thanks to this double circumstance (being the most powerful and richest at the cessation of hostilities, and having remained neutral for more than two years, the inference being that the passions and hatreds of the old nations did not affect them so much) they assumed an extraordinary hierarchy in the deliberations. They had voice and vote like each of the belligerents, had a power of control equal to the strongest, and yet they had also a decisive authority and arbitrament as if they had been impartial and distant from the conflict.

The Turbulence of Peace

In the turbulence of the peace the United States occupied a peculiar and equivocal position, which was a corollary of its equivocal and peculiar position in the war. Would this obligatory position be equally privileged or would it on the contrary, be prejudicial? Would the United States continue in the manner of teacher at the head of the nations? Would they formulate the new and definite social standards? Those were enigmas which lay in the lap of the gods.

WESTERN CANADA IN NEED OF SETTLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Hon. William E. Knowles, Provincial Secretary in the government of Saskatchewan, while in Montreal recently, said that the resources of that Province merited the most unstinted attention from those having to do with their preservation and development. The great need of western Canada, he said, was the settler. Our Province, perhaps more than any other," said the Minister, "is dependent upon immigration, and the most successful way to stop immigration is to continue criticism of the different classes of our citizens. We all recognize that the first essential is, when settlers come to share in the destinies of our Province, that they should be treated not as foreigners, but as potential Canadian citizens, and I think that every courtesy should be extended to them."

"My opinion is that the best interests of Saskatchewan, and of Canada as a whole, would be served through a recognition of the good that these peoples have disclosed in the country. Speaking for Saskatchewan, I would say that the so-called foreign population never has given us any trouble. The vast majority of them have shown a most praiseworthy desire to adapt themselves to conditions in the country in which they have cast their lot. The exceptions to these are very few indeed."

AMUNDSEN SHIP ICE-BOUND

NOME, Alaska.—Capt. Roald Amundsen's polar expedition ship, The Maud, is wedged tight in the polar ice pack west of Kolyuchin Bay, Siberia, and nearly midway between Wrangell Island and the northern Siberian coast, according to fur traders.

FOREFATHERS OF THE PILGRIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

If we seek the origins of that religious consciousness which produced the Separatist Church and the Pilgrim Fathers, early in the seventeenth century, we shall be met with a far-reaching chain of circumstances leading us back to the Reformation itself, and even to the days of the Lollards. That would be too far an excursion to be indulged in here; but we may note some of the compelling causes which led to this self-examination on the part of certain earnest men, not alone in the regions especially associated with the Pilgrim Fathers, but very generally throughout England.

The Reformation was not entirely that root and branch reform assumed by superficial observers. It was not a religious liberty, to which all were expected to conform; or to refuse at their peril. One authority was replaced by another; as savage, as jealous and as relentless as the old. It was equally the denial of liberty of thought and action as had been the former dispensation; and in the measure that it was not so certain of itself as the order of things it had displaced, so it was, if possible, more vindictive than the former tyranny.

Formalism was in authority: the great ecclesiastics were not less powerful in their way than had been those of Rome. Often, indeed, they were the same men, who had found their account in supporting the newly-established religion. The Bible was generally regarded as a reserved book, to be read and expounded only by the clergy. But there had not been martyrs in vain. They had made the Reformation, which after all was only a compromise, a stage toward religious liberty of thought and action; and it now impelled a struggle for a more thorough emancipation.

Not at Scrooby, nor at Gainsborough, nor at any of the more famous landmarks which will be so numerous in the history of this Reformation, did the sowing of the Mayflower, did Congregational activities first manifest themselves; but at Islington, then a

little touch with the congregation founded by Richard Fitz; for he is found holding meetings in the gravel pits and waste places of Islington; and later he became their moving spirit, there and at Cambridge and Norwich. A very dangerous and subversive man, Robert Browne, evidently, in the opinion of My Lord Bishop of Norwich, who caused him

even with the countenance of the Justice of the Peace. In fact St. Edmundsbury was very impatient of this control, and always had been. One of the great figures among those whose voluntary exile are celebrated this year was Richard Clyfton, rector of Babworth, one and a half miles north of Retford; "that grave and reverend preacher," as he was styled. To

built about 1320. The charming little addition made about 1380 formed a chapel for wayfarers. Some 50 years after the Reformation, in 1601, Richard Bernard became vicar of Worksop, and in 1607 he published a curious allegory which he styled "The Isle of Man; or the Legall proceedings in Man-shire against sinners, wherein by way of a continued al-



The Priory Gateway at Worksop, near Sherwood Forest

to be arrested at Bury St. Edmunds. The more dangerous inasmuch that he was a connection of Lord Burleigh and thus by no means without a certain supposed influence. Thus the Bishop wrote Burleigh in 1581, saying that Browne had been arrested on a charge of assembling people to hear him in private houses and conventicles, at which there were sometimes as many as 100 people present, to hear "strange and dangerous doc-

trine." On his release, Browne and others sought refuge in Holland, whence they sent over religious books advocating their views.

Bury St. Edmunds was then very earnest in the new ways. In this year, 1581, an Act of Parliament under which William Bradford and Brewster and the Pilgrim Fathers in general were to suffer, was passed, inflicting a penalty of £20 a month upon persons who refused to attend church; but a Bury in especial the authorities who attempted to enforce it were gravely molested.

Six miles only west of Babworth is the little town of Worksop, on the northern verge of what is called the "Dukeries," that region of the old Sherwood Forest associated in legend with Robin Hood. It is a pleasant country town, not yet greatly changed by its proximity to the Shiremoor and other collieries; and it retains some fine architectural vestiges of its ancient priory, the Priory of Radford, as it was more exactly styled. The Transitional-Norman nave of the Priory Church was saved to serve as the parish church, and on the approach to it is the very beautiful Priory Gatehouse, which seems once to have formed part of a guest house. It would seem to have been

legorie, the chief malefactors disturbing both Church and Commonwealth are detected."

This curious work appears to have attained a considerable success, and in a series of years was several times reprinted. An edition was, indeed, issued as lately as 1836. Those who seek to derive one author from another have seen in "The Isle of Man" the original thought whence Bunyan drew the inspiration for his "Pilgrim's Progress," first published in 1678, 71 years after the first issue of Bernard's allegory. It is a curious and an interesting literary speculation.

Bunyan scarce could have failed to know and have read that work, but to seek any literary debt due to Bernard would be an absurdity. Bernard was completely of the same mind as the leaders at Scrooby and Gainsborough, and an intimate friend of the Rev. Richard Clyfton, whom he said he truly loved as a man devoted to God and "in every way worthy of love for his irreproachable life and conversation." But he did not go all the way. He turned back; he was a backslider. Even might we think Bunyan had him in mind when he drew the picture of Mr. Faintheart. For, although he did indeed set up a Congregational church within the parish church of Worksop, he never fully declared himself as a Separatist, and was completely intimidated by the Archbishop of York. Intimidated and worse! He renounced his opinions in the face of those dangers and privations which his neighbors, if not gladly, at least resolutely, faced, and he attacked those convictions the had advocated and the friends who shared them. Not of such stuff should a moralist and an allegorist be made.



Babworth church, whose rector, Richard Clyfton, was exiled in 1608 for his faith

trine." On his release, Browne and others sought refuge in Holland, whence they sent over religious books advocating their views.

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Together with this extremely bold document, still preserved in the record office, was sent a printed leaflet with the signature of the martyred Fitz, setting forth the "Trove Markes of Christ's Church." There were three: "The glorious Word and Evangel are preached freely and purely"; "The sacraments are administered according to the institution of good word of the Lord Jesus"; and "Discipline is administered agreeably to the same heavenly and almighty word."

Robert Browne, after whom the Separatist congregations at Gainsborough and Scrooby were, later named "Brownists" (a title they repudiated with vehemence), seems on taking his degree at Cambridge in 1572 and leaving for London, to have come

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Is now open at the Central Office, Room 111, City Hall Annex, Court Square, Boston, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., excepting Saturdays of Sept. 25th and Oct. 2d, when office closes at 12 M. and 1 P. M., respectively.

Ward Registration (Evenings)

Monday, Oct. 4th, to Wednesday, Oct. 13th, inclusive, Sunday and Holiday excepted, 6 P. M. to 10 P. M.

CENTRAL OFFICE, Room 111, City Hall Annex

Monday, Oct. 4th, to Wednesday, Oct. 13th, inclusive, Sunday and Holiday excepted, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Location of Ward Registration places may be obtained at the Central Office.

Wednesday, Oct. 13th, at 10 P. M., last day and hour for registration for the Presidential election, Nov. 2d, 1920.

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BOMBAY'S PLANS TO IMPROVE HOUSING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—Bombay has just passed a bill for the improvement of the city and especially with regard to the housing problem, which has always been extremely acute in Bombay; in fact it is said that the antagonism between Labor and Capital, which seems to be perennial there, is largely caused by the bad conditions of housing. The new scheme is to cost some £11,500,000 and of this £5,500,000 will be ear-marked for the new housing scheme by which it is hoped that at least 50,000 new tenements will be erected. The balance of £6,000,000 is to be expended in general municipal improvements, such as a sound drainage and sewage disposal organization.

Up till now Bombay has been a byword for its defective housing and class warfare arising out of the same, and although the Bombay Improvement Trust was started 21 years ago nothing very great has so far been accomplished. The municipality has been anxious to place the responsibility on the large manufacturing concerns and the capitalists have been trying to impress on the municipality that it is their duty to maintain the housing accommodation of the town. The new scheme will now be borne by all the parties concerned and should therefore be supported by all.

In order to carry out this improvement a special department of government has been created styled the Development Department with Sir Lawrence Hepper as director. The chief duty of this department will be of a financial character with the cooperation and support of the Government of India. The other duties of the department will be to carry out reclamation work, to undertake the whole of the new housing scheme, to organize systematically the supply of housing and other building materials for its own work, and to take from the existing secretariat all questions relating to the acquisition of land in Bombay city, and the utilization of the existing government land.

FRANCE CLAIMS INDEMNITIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The French, it is stated, have begun to collect from the population of Damascus a war indemnity of £200,000, of which £25,000 will be exacted from the merchants, £15,000 from landowners, and the remainder from the other citizens. The government has also called in all arms owned by the native population and has called upon the people to surrender all in their possession within 10 days. Similar orders have been issued as to firearms in Hama, Hama, Haleh, Baakbek, Zebadan and the districts surrounding them.

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Masses of Great Britain Realize That They Were Deprived of Adequate Share of Parliamentary Representation in 1918

The immediate dissolution of the present parliament and a general election might do something to restore the prestige of constitutional government; and succeeding developments may make it absolutely essential that Labor and its general aims and aspirations can only be effectually protected by the establishment of a permanent industrially appointed body, which will sit concurrently with the House of Commons, exercising a check

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Findings of Delegates May Prove to Be a Challenge to Foundations of the Existing Social and International Order

It is believed that when these solemn messages of the 1000 Quaker delegates representing the Society of Friends throughout the world, are generally published they will constitute nothing less than a challenge to the very foundations of the existing social and international order. The Quakers are fully awake to the significance of the present situation, and they are now convinced that the war represented the inevitable result of the existing international system, not only in international affairs but throughout commercial and social relations. They believe that the time has come for them to set forth in plain and positive terms a declaration of their faith, which shall be a clarion call to all our members, and appeal to men and women of all persuasions everywhere, to cooperate in founding new and better social and interna-

USE OF WATERWAYS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Merchants Association of New York, through its traffic bureau, is urging business men to utilize waterways, particularly the state barge canal, more extensively, not only to relieve the existing congestion of railroad freight at the pier and freight stations of the railroads, but to avail themselves of the lesser cost of transportation by water.

Cabinet Crisis Arises as Ministers Refuse to Allow Munitions to Go to Poland

Under the pressure of the Council of Action founded in London by the British Labor Party and supported by the Soviet delegates, Camille Williams, secretary to the Second International, had asked Mr. Vandervelde to veto the loading of these munitions. Immediately Mr. Vandervelde threatened to resign as chief justice and the government, anxious to avoid a crisis, thereupon refused to allow the munitions to be sent.

One night the secretary of the Antwerp section of the railwaymen was warned that 70 trucks had been driven to Dock 67 to be unloaded. At once he had an engine coupled to this batch of trucks and had them driven to their

Soon after Mr. Hymans' resignation, Mr. Janson, the War Secretary, followed suit for the same reasons. However, giving way to the wishes of the King, Mr. Janson has promised to think his decision over. As the King of the Belgians has already sailed for Brazil, and both houses are at present on holiday, and the Franco-Belgian treaty has to be signed, the government has decided to carry on until the reopening of Parliament which will take place in November. Thus all the ministers will resign, and it is very likely that fresh elections will have to take place of which no one can foresee the results. But it is sure that the changes in the Socialist parties in France and the Polish victory will have in Belgium a great influence upon the masses.

The amalgamation has been decided upon as most desirable for both companies, particularly in view of the competition with strong companies in other countries operating on a very large scale. In view of the amalgamation the Electrolytic Zinc Company proposes to increase its capital from £1,000,000 to £2,500,000. The Hobart works, it is officially stated, will serve for the treatment not only of zinc concentrates from Broken Hill mines, and ores and concentrates from the west coast of Tasmania, but also of ores and concentrates from any other Australian state, or indeed, from any part of the world from which shipping at reasonable rates of freight is available. The Electrolytic Zinc Company's present plant was designed originally to produce 10 tons of electrolytic zinc per day, and erected to prove the process in all its details. It has been running since January, 1918, and is producing 15 tons daily of the highest grade zinc. The construction of a plant to produce 100 tons per day of electrolytic zinc, together with substantial tonnages of various by-products, is steadily proceeding. The whole of the electrical equipment for 30,000 horsepower of hydro-electric current to be supplied by the Tasmanian Government, is expected to arrive at Hobart before the end of the year.

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MR. POST DEFENDS ACTION ON ALIENS

Assistant Secretary of Department of Labor States His Reasons for Declining to Deport Certain Radicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—In what he announced to be the first press statement outlining his reasons for refusing to deport the aliens and Communists arrested some time ago, Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, discussed the matter with newspaper men during his recent stay here. In his defense he stated in reply to the charges made by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, that he (Post) was responsible for their being freed, that there was no evidence against the vast majority of the prisoners, except that they were members of the Communist Party. He stated that, in his opinion, membership in a political party was not a crime and called attention to the decision of George W. Anderson, federal judge in Boston, that such membership was not sufficient ground for deportation.

According to Mr. Post, the legal processes involved in the so-called Red deportations were never very well understood by the public or even by the newspapers and the Congressional committee. The matter of responsibility was very hazily understood, he said, and the impression grew that some one had grossly misused governmental powers. He continued: "The fact is that under the act of Congress no one has authority to deport resident aliens except the Secretary of Labor, or by his authority or in his absence the assistant secretary, or the solicitor as acting secretary in certain circumstances. It happened that practically all the Red cases came to me for decision. There were 3000 or 4000, I should guess. In most of them secret service officers had made affidavits on information and belief, charging the aliens with one offense or another under the immigration law—mostly with mere membership in the Communist or the Communist Labor Party.

Aliens Given a Hearing

"Upon those informations and belief affidavits, the Secretary of Labor, or the solicitor as acting secretary or I as assistant secretary, issued warrants of arrest. Something like 5000 warrants of arrest were thus issued, and under them the aliens were given a hearing before an immigrant inspector, whose function it was to supervise the hearing, make a record of it and forward the record through the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor or his assistant for decision on the merits of each case as disclosed by the record.

"As the Secretary of Labor himself had decided that membership in the Communist Party was a deplorable offense, I ordered warrants of deportation in all cases of such membership if the membership was lawfully proved. The record of these cases closed with the instructions, over my official signature, to deport, when the charge was legally proven, and to cancel when the charge was not legally proven.

Arrest Warrants Canceled

"As the Secretary of Labor decided that membership in the Communist Labor Party was not an offense under the immigration laws, I canceled all warrants of arrest in cases in which nothing was proved against the alien except that he was a member of the Communist Labor Party. As to members of the Communist Party, which the secretary had decided to be within the proscription of the immigration law, Judge Anderson held on habeas corpus contrary to the secretary as to the fact of membership in that organization, and released several aliens whom I had held for deportation on that ground.

"There were some cases involved other than membership charges, but of all the thousands of cases which it became my duty to decide, there was hardly a baker's dozen outside of membership. For the most part, in fact, in nearly all the cases, the evidence showed no malice whatever. There was an entire absence of any evidence of violence or preparations for violence. The ordinary pistols were the sum total of any indications of preparations for any violent activities, and no evidence indicated any unlawful purpose in connection with those particular and very common weapons. Of bomb preparations or activities there was not a sign of evidence.

Without Malicious Intent

"Nevertheless, although members of the Communist Party had nothing more proved against them than that they were members of that organization, and although it was clear as to the vast majority that they had no other than a social or educative purpose in joining and were entirely without malicious intent, they were ordered deported as the law requires. Probably a quarter of all the cases that came before me were of that character. Nearly all the rest were utterly unsupported by any lawful evidence even of membership.

"The records of the cases are public. Anyone who thinks the law was

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slighted by the Department of Labor in any case or any number of cases, has only to name the cases and ask to see the files. Such applications have been made, and they have been granted. But the investigators have invariably found themselves unable to seriously criticize the decisions."

Radicals to Be Sent to Boston
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Radicals held at Ellis Island for deportation are to be sent to Deer Island Immigration Station in Boston Harbor to remain until means of transportation to Russia are found for them. The room in which the 40 have been confined, which is capable of furnishing sleeping quarters for 250 persons, is needed for the immigrants now pouring into the country in such large numbers. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, authorized the transfer as one means of relieving present congestion at the island.

ATTACK RENEWED ON SHIPPING BOARD

Republican National Committee Charges Administration With Failure to Revive Merchant Marine—Large Loss Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In support of Senator Harding's statement that the operation of the United States Shipping Board was a fiasco, the Republican National Committee yesterday made public an arraignment of the Democratic policy opposing subsidies to shipowners and charging it with the failure to revive the American merchant marine.

The war found the Americans unprepared, it is said, and the federal shipping act was passed to meet the emergency.

"The board was authorized to form a corporation with \$50,000,000 capital to purchase, construct, equip, lease, charter, maintain and operate merchant vessels in the commerce of the United States. The Emergency Fleet Corporation was thus organized, and began business.

"This was a program of government construction, ownership and operation of ships. The original \$50,000,000 proved to be only the beginning of a scheme to exploit a Democratic vision of government ownership, neither sound economically or substantial financially.

"Democrats repeatedly opposed the granting of moderate subsidies to American shipbuilders, such as all other maritime nations granted, and in 1919 launched a Socialistic program of government building and ownership and operation, which has cost the people up to date \$2,250,000,000, less about \$111,300,000 which had been returned to the public coffers in the sale of government vessels up to February 21, 1920. What have been sold since have not lessened materially the people's loss.

"Nor did the Democratic Administration stop at munificent salaries when the Shipping Board was established and 'deserving Democrats' were on every corner of the streets in Washington. The Administration created 138 places with salaries of \$6000 to \$15,000 each.

"Today the government is operating 15 steel ships, and on private account 1128 steel ships. The government owns or controls 1822 ships of various sorts and types, all of which must be sold to private parties. The wooden and concrete ships will be practically a total loss. Many of the steel ships are not suitable for ocean voyages.

"It is clear that the Democratic government ownership policy has overdone the thing. There is too much shipping in the world, and if the United States expects to utilize its enormous tonnage, it must compete with other nations and cut rates. This will mean a still greater loss to the government.

When the books are balanced finally it will be found that the loss to the people growing out of the Democratic experiment of government construction, ownership and operation of ships will exceed \$2,000,000,000."

Wooden Ships Offered for Sale
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A fleet of 275 wooden steamships totaling 294,245 deadweight tons, was offered for sale yesterday by the United States Shipping Board. The sale will be private and bids will be received until October 8 and then opened. This is the third time wooden vessels have been offered for sale by competitive bidding, but the other two attempts to dispose of part of this war-time fleet were unsuccessful.

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HIGHER SAVINGS INTEREST OPPOSED

Ingalls Kimball Says It Would Merely Shift Deposits—Investment Corporation Supervised by Government Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The most prominently quoted opponent of the plan to inculcate thrift and stabilize economic conditions in the United States by means of extension of the postal savings system, Ingalls Kimball, president of the National Thrift Bond Corporation, testified yesterday before the United States Senate committee on reconstruction and production. Mr. Kimball's opposition, the hearing developed, has to do with the proposed recommendation to authorize the payment of a higher rate of interest to postal savings depositors than the 2 per cent now permitted.

Under close questioning by the chairman, William M. Calder (R.), United States Senator from New York, and Eugene Meyer Jr., former managing director of the war finance corporation, who is assisting Senator Calder in the inquiry, Mr. Kimball conceded the justice of four of the five recommendations submitted by Mr. Meyer relative to correction of the faults and extension of the scope of the federal savings system. These four are: To extend the number of offices authorized to accept savings deposits; to change the regulation that permits of no interest being paid on deposits of less than one year's standing or for part of a year; to amend the law relating to the redeposit of savings funds in banks from where the government borrows at an appreciably higher rate of interest than it receives; to aid the expansion of the postal savings system by giving the postmasters credit for postal savings deposits business in determining the rating upon which their compensation is based.

Basis of Opposition

Mr. Kimball's chief contention in opposition to the proposed increase from 2 per cent to 4 per cent or thereabouts was that an increase of interest rate would not create new savings to an appreciable degree, but merely would shift existing deposits. He said that the low rate of 2 per cent now paid by the government "keeps the other savings banks in contentions with the government." Mr. Meyer asked in this connection if it was not a question of social justice to small depositors that they, too, receive an interest rate equal to or fairly comparable with the interest received by investors in stocks and bonds, or in government securities such as treasury certificates. A great number of potential depositors of small sums are discouraged by what seems to them the formidable and in some instances rather unfriendly mechanism of the private banks in relation to small investors. Mr. Kimball admitted, under questioning, but he contended that the prosecution of a plan to inculcate thrift should be viewed primarily as an economic, rather than a social problem. He declared that the likelihood of a contentions attitude on the part of private savings institutions, should they feel that the government was entering their field as a competitor, would be more disadvantageous than gainful.

Postal System Successful

Mr. Kimball admitted that the postal savings system, even at its low rate of interest and "onerous regulations," represented the most successful series of savings banks in the country. An increase of interest rate, however, would be less economically sound, he said, even though justifiable from the social viewpoint, than some such plan as he submitted, an abstract of which follows:

"Let the government authorize the formation of an investment corporation with a capital sufficiently large to inspire confidence—possibly \$100,000,000. This should be inaugurated and supervised by the government, possibly through the federal reserve banks. But instead of the government being a stockholder, the stock should be distributed as widely as possible among banks, investment banks, labor unions, retail merchants, and others having facilities for distribution.

Issue of Small Bonds

"This institution, operating as an 'investment trust' like those in Eng-

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The regulation sailor Dress is considered by many to be altogether the smartest, most serviceable and most becoming costume the school girl can wear. They may be had in navy blue or in brown with bright trimmings and sleeve emblem—\$25 to \$45.

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land, limited in its investments more strictly than are the savings banks of any state, should issue small bonds at a very low interest rate—lower than the going rate for money it is likely to get—perhaps 3 per cent. These should be sold to the public at par and to dealers on a scale downward in accordance with the amount sold on a very liberal commission basis, ranging perhaps as high as 6 per cent discount to the largest dealers.

"The net profit on the operation of such an institution, after fixed interest on stock, should be divided between the stock and the registered bonds outstanding. Each bond in the dividend should count as a greater unit according to the length of time it had been outstanding in the same name, no bond counting at all in dividend distribution until it had been outstanding at least five years.

NEW YORK HOUSING BILLS ARE SIGNED

Governor Smith in Message Expresses Regret That No Provision Was Made for Agency to Formulate State Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Gov. A. E. Smith yesterday signed the housing bills which were passed by the Legislature in extraordinary session and recommended by the Legislative Housing Committee so that relief might be afforded tenants in greater New York and elsewhere where rent profiteering was reported.

Governor Smith says in a memorandum accompanying his approval of the measure: "I have this day signed the bills on the subject of housing sent to me by the Legislature as a result of their deliberations in extraordinary session. As I said in my message, the housing problem was divided into three subjects: Temporary relief for the present situation confronting tenants on October 1; such amendments to the law as would encourage the construction of dwelling houses; the adoption by the State of a permanent policy with regard to the whole subject of housing in the future.

"Bills covering subject No. 1 have been sent to me; subject No. 2 was partially dealt with; No. 3 was disregarded. I hope that the bills sent to me will accomplish some benefit for the people of the State, but I cannot help expressing my regret that no provision was made looking toward a permanent solution of the housing problem by the creation of some agency to study and formulate a state policy."

Warning to Building Crafts
CHICAGO, Illinois—A warning to building crafts that unless they "resort to reason" and end jurisdictional disputes the unions may be destroyed and the open shop come into vogue, has been issued by John H. Donlin, president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor. The warning is contained in a letter sent from Washington to each international union affiliated with this department.

INDIANA RATES RAISED
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Class railroad rates in Indiana are increased 33 1-3 per cent, commodity rates 10 per cent, and rates on iron and steel articles and live stock 16 per cent, by an order of the Indiana Public Service Commission. The new rates, which conform with those in Illinois, become effective on October 1.

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School Shoes for Boys and Girls
Girls' Shoes, \$3.95
Boys' Shoes, \$5.00

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NEW YORK GREETES PILGRIM ENVOYS

Mayor Hylan Welcomes Delegates to Tercentenary From England, Holland and Canada—Three-Day Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Lord and Lady Rathcreedan, with other British delegates to the Pilgrim tercentenary celebrations in New York and Virginia, with delegates from Holland and Canada, were received at the City Hall yesterday by Mayor Hylan and representatives of the city. It was the official opening in New York of a three-day celebration. The delegates had been traveling around New York State since landing from the Carmania on Wednesday, going as far as Niagara Falls.

"I am heartily in accord with the plan to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the first American legislative assembly in Jamestown, the Mayflower compact, the landing of the Pilgrims and the other beginnings of free institutions throughout the English-speaking world," said Mayor Hylan. "It has been said that the landing of the Pilgrims, carrying with them their first charter of freedom, was the most potent factor in the founding of Christian institutions. Surely, to their principles may be traced the Declaration of Independence and the splendid free commonwealths which sprang up in the United States. In these days of reconstruction we ought to have a deeper sense of our responsibility as individuals for advancing and transmitting to posterity unimpaired the glorious institutions in the inception of which the Pilgrim Fathers were instrumental."

Lord and Lady Rathcreedan Speak

John A. Steward, chairman of the Pilgrim Institution, which has promoted the celebrations in New York and Virginia, thanked the Mayor for his welcome to the visiting delegates of the English Pilgrimage and introduced Lord Rathcreedan, who told of his pleasure at the warmth of the reception he and his fellow travelers had been accorded in the United States.

Lady Rathcreedan thanked the Mayor on behalf of the English women. She said she had insisted on coming as a member of the delegation because she felt that an English woman should tell her appreciation of all that the Pilgrim mothers sacrificed and suffered in the early days of the colony and the founding of the American republic.

Dr. A. J. Barnouw, representing the Dutch Government, recalled the peculiar interest his people had in the present celebration in New York because of their first colony on the island of Manhattan, and the fact that the city flag was copied from the colors of the Dutch nation.

E. H. Schemmell spoke for Canada,



One couldn't imagine a more becoming afternoon frock than the one sketched—a graceful and stylish model of satin, trimmed with moire ribbons. \$85
Other frocks, \$75 upward

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and Samuel Gompers made a strong appeal for a deeper appreciation of what the Pilgrims accomplished, and the necessity of eternal vigilance in this day that the liberties they established should not be lost.

Delegates and Their Itinerary

Those in the English delegation at the City Hall were: Sir Arthur Shipley, vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, Prof. Frederick Foakes-Jackson, Col. W. R. Edwards, D. S. O., M. C., Sir John Henry, John Blair Macafee, Mr. and Mrs. George McKinley, Stanley Udale, and H. S. Perris, secretary of the British Pilgrimage. In the Canadian delegation were Col. Charles F. Hamilton, E. H. Schemmell, the Hon. Raoul Dandurand, and Sir Howard D'Eville. Dr. A. J. Barnouw, Dr. H. H. Andrews, and Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Hubrecht represented Holland.

The delegation went to the City Club for luncheon after the reception and in the afternoon visited the Bronx Zoological Park as the guests of Dr. William T. Hornaday and Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn.

Today they will be the guests at luncheon of the Sons of the American Revolution at the Army and Navy Club, and in the evening a dinner will be given in their honor at the Hotel Astor. Tomorrow the delegates will go on a sight-seeing tour in the morning, and will be the guests of the Pilgrims of the United States at a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton. Chauncey M. Depew will preside. In the evening there will be a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, at which Judge Alton B. Parker will preside.

The delegates will start south on Thursday, stopping at Princeton University, where they will be received by President John Grier Hibben and the faculty, going on to Washington for three days, visiting Mount Vernon on the President's yacht, and being entertained by Secretary Daniels.

Freight Congestion
CRISIS AT HAVANA

HAVANA, Cuba—Arbitrary removal of freight from congested wharves to an open field in this city was begun by the government on Saturday to relieve the docks of merchandise which for months has blocked imports, causing heavy losses to shipping interests and resulting in high prices to the general public. Army and post office trucks were used to move the merchandise. The cost of the work will be charged against consignees.

The Chamber of Commerce and importers' offices kept their doors closed on Saturday in protest against harbor conditions and a mass meeting was held under the auspices of the merchants' association. Bitter protests were made against the inadequate harbor and customs house facilities. Resolutions that the American minister be advised of the possibility that Cuban merchants might be obliged to ask an extension of time on payments, and that he be requested to order the suspension of freight shipments to Cuba, except absolute necessities, until the docks and warehouses could be cleared, were approved.

THREE BALLOONS LEFT IN CONTEST
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Three of the 11 balloons which started from here on Saturday in the national elimination contest remained in the air yesterday, according to reports received by the local Chamber of Commerce.

The Kansas City, Homer E. Honeywell of St. Louis, Missouri, pilot, was apparently leading, having passed over Toledo, Ohio.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY

New Coatings for Fall Wraps
These are very fine, of silky, velvety softness, and are used for both afternoon and daytime Coats and Wraps. Included among the newest fabrics are Veldyne, Vel de Cygne, Marvella, Evora and Duvayne. 54-in. wide, in every fashionable shade.

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FREIGHT CONGESTION CRISIS AT HAVANA

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Truly the best Hat for the daily wear required by women in business—the college girl—school teachers—and especially adapted for motoring.
20 Styles \$15 Black and Colors
VELOURS FOR THE JUNIOR MISS \$13.50
Pictured is a velour sailor, the brim rolling up slightly. Our price \$15.00.
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ILLINOIS HAS
TEN VETERANS

Prospects of Winning Another Western Conference Football Championship Title Are Considered Very Bright at Urbana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
URBANA, Illinois—Prospects for another Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association football championship at the University of Illinois are exceptionally bright. Ten letter men have returned and only a few of the regulars of last season were lost by graduation. The addition of several stars from the freshmen squad, many of whom appear able enough for permanent positions, especially in the line, brings increased joy to the Illinois followers.

The squad, numbering nearly 100 men, has been working since September 13 and picked teams have been going through scrumming practice games. The men should be in mid-season form by the opening battle against Drake University, October 9. Coach R. C. Zupke has again arranged a heavy schedule, including six straight conference games. The Orange and Blue will meet the same eleven as last year with the exception of Purdue, which has been dropped to make room for Drake as the season's opener.

With the exception of Capt. W. E. Kopp '20, fullback, the champion backfield of last year will remain intact. R. E. Fletcher '21, quarterback, who virtually won the conference title for the Illinois last fall when he made a place kick against Ohio State in the final seconds of play, looks like a fixture at his old position. Although not a flashy player or a brilliant runner, Fletcher is rated as one of the ablest field generals in the "Big Ten."

W. F. Crangle '22, who shared honors with Captain Kopp at fullback, has lost none of his old-time ability as a line plunger, as is evidenced by his early work in practice. He is one of the hardest-hitting, speediest men on the team.

The Illinois mentor is again developing two sets of halfbacks. R. H. Fletcher '21, brother of quarterback Fletcher, and L. W. Walquist '22, who paired together last season, are likely to hold down similar positions this fall. Besides being a brilliant open field runner, Walquist's greatest work probably lies in his ability in handling the forward pass. He is an accurate shot and seldom fails on the receiving end. Time after time last year he was responsible for big gains by the aerial route.

R. H. Fletcher, a two-season veteran, is a worthy partner to Walquist. He will be relied upon mainly for off-tackle plunges and end runs, for which he is noted. He is one of the best place-kickers that Illinois has developed in years.

The competition for the other set of backs is keen. John Sabo '22, an "I" man of two years ago, and D. C. Peden '21, formerly star of Lombard College, have been working together regularly. Peden, a center, and H. P. Sadler '21, who played a couple of games last fall, and E. N. Hellstrom '23, may land a place. The backfield looks stronger than last season. It is the line, weakened by the loss of four regulars, that is causing Coach Zupke some concern. Capt. J. C. Depler '21, will in all likelihood retain the center position, although he has an able second in Henry Reitsch '22, a tall, rangy youngster who knows how to stop plays that come his way.

The tackle and guard positions are a big problem and will likely remain unfilled until the day of the opening contest. A. L. Mohr '22, Clarence Ems '21, H. W. Middleton '22, and B. E. Smith '23, a former navy athlete, have been alternating at guard but Zupke will not venture a word about a permanent berth. M. T. Olander '22, N. H. Anderson '23, and P. A. Hughes '23, the last two star linemen of the 1919 freshmen, are rivals for the tackle.

Coach Zupke is well fortified on the ends, for C. R. Carney '22, and R. W. Reichle '22, regulars of last season, are back. On the receiving end of a forward pass Carney has no equal at Illinois. Reichle is under faculty ban at present, but it is probable that his difficulties will be settled in time to play against Drake. D. D. Wilson '23, a halfback from last season's freshmen, has been turned into an end and has been making an exceptional showing in the new position. He is alternating with Carney and Reichle. He is fast, good at interference and has shown proficiency on the receiving end of a pass. He is a punter of ability and averages fully 10 yards more than any man on the squad. This ability may yet land him a permanent place.

Despite the fact that the team will be lighter than a year ago, Illinois followers expect increased speed, aggressiveness and football experience to overcome the lack of poundage. Coach Zupke and his players, however, are not overconfident and look for the hardest fight in years. University of Minnesota and University of Iowa are especially respected by the Illinois, although the other teams are not to be considered lightly. The Illinois schedule is as follows:

October 9—Drake University at Illinois; 16—University of Iowa at Illinois; 23—University of Michigan at Illinois; 30—University of Minnesota at Illinois; November 6—University of Chicago at Illinois; 13—University of Wisconsin at Illinois; 20—Ohio State University at Illinois.

PRINCETON GOLFER
MAKES NEW RECORD

NEW YORK, New York—R. A. Haight, Princeton University '21, established a new course record for the Bellefonte links Wednesday with a 68, seven strokes better than the former record held jointly at 75 by Gil Nichols and John McKenna, the professionals, and Dr. A. T. Haight, father of the new record holder. McKenna is the Bellefonte professional and vouchers for the new mark inasmuch as he was a party to the feat.

Haight and A. L. Buchanan were paired in a foursome against McKenna and Dr. W. G. Fralick. Haight's card follows:

Out 5 4 3 3 4 3 4 3—33
In 6 4 3 4 4 4 4 3—55—68

LINE-UP OF CLUBS
STILL UNCHANGED

Cleveland and Chicago Both Defeat Their Western Opponents, While New York Also Wins

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	94	54	.635
Chicago	95	56	.629
New York	93	59	.612
St. Louis	74	74	.500
Boston	71	79	.473
Washington	64	82	.438
Detroit	59	91	.393
Philadelphia	47	101	.318

RESULTS MONDAY
Cleveland 8, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0.
New York 3, Philadelphia 0.
Boston 2, Washington 1 (first game).
Boston 2, Washington 0 (second game).

GAMES TODAY
Washington at Boston (two games).
New York at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Starting the final week of the season with one-half game separating the first two contenders, the American League entrants provided no change in the situation yesterday. Cleveland and Chicago both won their games, the former club downing St. Louis by a latent offensive, and the White Sox, aided by the mastery of Richard Kerr, shutting out Detroit. New York, while conceding virtually to be out of the race, hung on to its slim potentiality by defeating the tail-end Philadelphia Athletics—G. H. Ruth, with his fifty-second and fifty-third home runs, being responsible for all the winners' tallies.

Boston faces a second division berth unless it wins all its remaining contests while the St. Louis Browns are being defeated in all but one. The Red Sox twice triumphed over Washington yesterday, while the Mount City representatives were forced to take the short end; and if E. J. Barrow's nine continues its present pace, there is a passing chance of the club finishing fourth, as St. Louis is encountering the hardest kind of opposition in this, the final week of the season.

RED SOX CAPTURE TWO

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A tally in the last of the ninth, scored on a force play with one out, gave Boston the first victory, 2 to 1, after Washington had tied the score in the same inning. Boston grouped hits in the sixth inning of the second contest, scoring two, which were the only runs, Harry Harper of the winners striking out 13 men. The score:

First Game	Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0

Batteries—Jones and Schang; Schacht, Fischer and Picinich, Gharriy. Umpires—Dineen and Nallin.

RUTH'S HITTING WINS GAME

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—New York took a lead in the first inning which was never contested and won 3 to 0. C. W. Mays held Philadelphia to six hits and allowed no runs. G. H. Ruth got home runs in the first and sixth innings, making a total of 53 for the season. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Batteries—Mays and Hoffman; Rommel and Perkins. Umpires—Connolly and Evans.

CLEVELAND WINNER, 8 to 4

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Cleveland scored freely in the last half of yesterday's game, winning, 8 to 4. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	8	11	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	3

Batteries—Mails and O'Neill; Davis, Boehler, Deberry and Seveland. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

KERR SHUTS OUT DETROIT

CHICAGO, Illinois—Richard Kerr pitched a shutout game against Detroit yesterday, allowing six hits. With four hits, Chicago made two runs. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2

Batteries—Kerr and Schalk; Daus and Ainsmith. Umpires—Chili and Owens.

GUILFORD WINS PRIZE

AUBURNDALE, Massachusetts—J. P. Guilford, former Massachusetts open golf champion, won the final match of 18 holes of the three-day open amateur tournament at the Woodland Golf Club, Saturday.

GIANTS GIVE UP
PENNANT CHASE

McGraw's Band, Defeating Boston in Opener, Loses Second—Brooklyn Now Sure of Title

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	85	60	.580
New York	85	65	.568
Cincinnati	78	69	.531
Pittsburgh	77	71	.520
Chicago	74	77	.490
St. Louis	73	78	.482
Boston	60	87	.408
Philadelphia	59	89	.398

RESULTS MONDAY
Pittsburgh vs. Cincinnati (postponed).
New York 2, Boston 1 (first game).
Boston 3, New York 2 (second game).
St. Louis 16, Chicago 1.

GAME TODAY
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Brooklyn was made passive recipient of the National League pennant yesterday, by virtue of the New York club's defeat in the second game of its double-header with Boston. The Braves, after dropping the first contest to the Giants by a close score, summoned up enough energy in the afterpiece to break their long losing streak, and, incidentally, broke the last hope of J. J. McGraw's charges to tie for ultimate honors. With the race thus decided, it appears—in some respects at least—that the National League representatives will have an advantage in the coming world's series, inasmuch as Wilbert Robinson will devote all his efforts from now on to preparing his men for the inter-league test.

The Cincinnati-Pittsburgh contest of yesterday was postponed, and these two clubs will resume their struggle for third place this afternoon. One of the biggest scores of the season was made in the St. Louis-Chicago game, in which the Cardinals rolled up 16 to their opponents' solitary tally.

CARDINALS GET 16 RUNS

CHICAGO, Illinois—St. Louis made a terrific onslaught against Chicago pitchers yesterday, getting 25 hits and 16 runs. Chicago tallied only once. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	16	25	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	4

Batteries—Schupp and Clemons; Martin, Cheever, Jones and Daly, O'Farrell.
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis..... 0 0 2 1 3 1 4 1 1—16 25 0
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 4
Batteries—Schupp and Clemons; Martin, Cheever, Jones and Daly, O'Farrell.

BRAVES PUT THE GIANTS OUT

NEW YORK, New York—New York won the first game with Boston, 2 to 1, but by losing the second, the team was eliminated as a pennant contender. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Nehf and Snyder; Townsend and O'Neill. Umpires—Hart and Emslie.
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 4 1
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 1
Batteries—Nehf and Snyder; Townsend and O'Neill. Umpires—Hart and Emslie.

WILFRED RHODES IS THE LEADING BOWLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Although his average has fallen somewhat since August 27, Wilfred Rhodes of Yorkshire, remains at the top of the first-class cricket bowling averages, his figures to September 4, being 13.03. C. S. Marriott is a close second with 13.21, but he is closely followed by F. E. Woolley, the famous Kent all-rounder, who, in the course of the season, has bowled 1030.2 overs, capturing 174 wickets at an average cost of 13.32 runs. Mills, of Gloucestershire, who has, in the latter part of the season, showed considerable improvement in his bowling, is fourth with 14.38.

DONOVAN HAS TWO POSTS

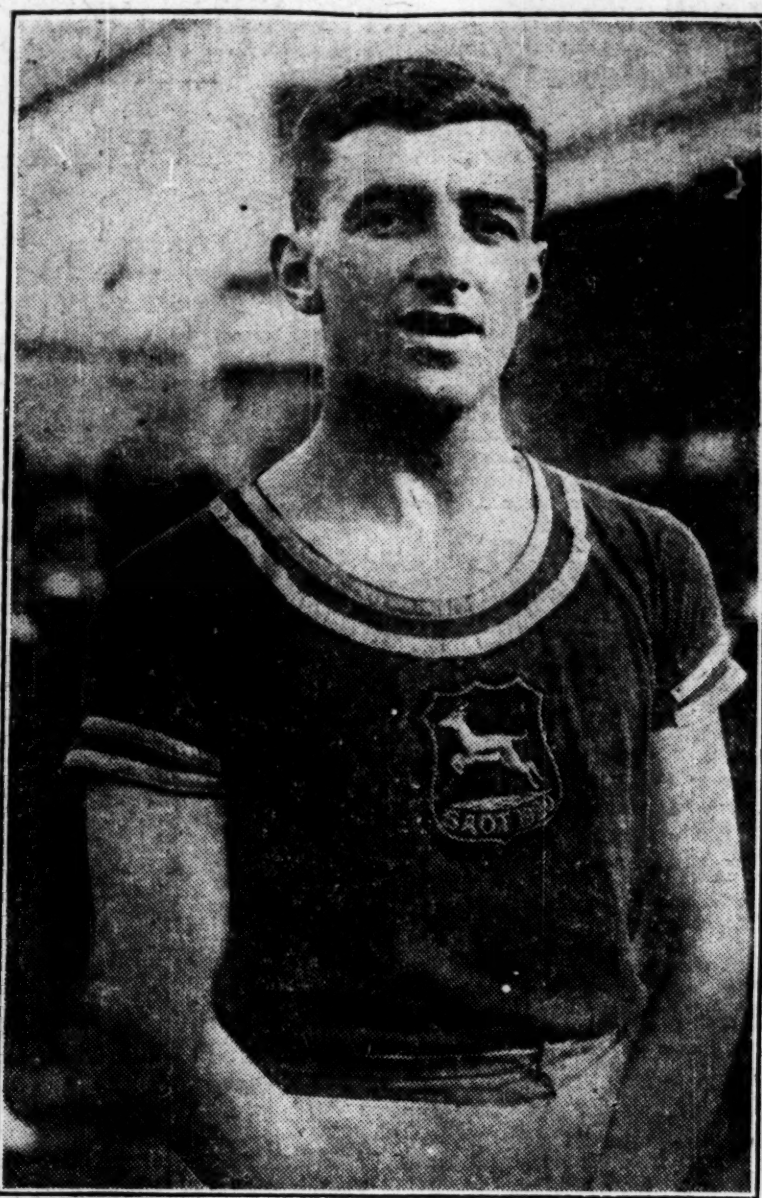
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In addition to his duties as football manager, W. F. Donovan will act this fall as coach of the Harvard University cross-country team. The consolidation of the two positions is strength-

DONOVAN HAS TWO POSTS

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—In addition to his duties as football trainer, W. F. Donovan will act this fall as coach of the Harvard University cross-country team. The consolidation of the two positions is attributed to the lack of funds available at the Harvard Athletic Association. Edward Farrell, who coached the field event men for several seasons, likewise serving as cross-country coach, is to be in charge of fall track work.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIPS DATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The United States professional pocket billiard championship, and also the national professional three-cushion billiard championship will be held in this city beginning October 18. Ralph Greenleaf, pocket billiard champion, and R. L. Cannefax, three-cushion champion, will defend their titles.



B. C. D. Rudd, winner of 400 meter run in Olympic Games

STIRRING EVENTS
IN OLYMPIC GAMES

ANTWERP, Belgium—There were moments when those whose duty it was to be at the stadium daily were almost overwhelmed by the monotony of it all; and then, as if because of some glorious conspiracy, they became enthusiastic and avowed that they would not have been away from the Olympic Games for worlds. Great Britain is pardonably pleased. Lack of funds would not permit more than a handful of athletes being sent; and even if she had sent a whole army those who dabble in facts, figures, and statistics generally, would have said that her prospects were poor. Indeed, nine out of every ten experts declared that a sure thing for C. W. Paddock of the United States; but his countrymen, Allen Woodring, won by a yard in 22s. Paddock was second, Edwards third, Loren Murchison, United States fourth, G. Davidson, New Zealand fifth, and Oosterlaak, South Africa, last. It was an exciting, thrilling race, and for his victory the crowd gave Woodring a fine ovation, the while the band played the anthem of his country.

The 400 meters was won by Rudd in a way that enthused the several thousand people who looked on. They saw the real Rudd, not the man who, because he made his effort too soon, lost the 800 meters to Hill. He was content to allow others to make the running until coming round the back stretch and then, without any very great effort, ran to the front. When the straight was entered he was not more than a yard in front, and he was challenged by G. M. Butler, Great Britain, but Butler could not catch him and he broke the tape amid a wonderful show of enthusiasm. Butler ran much better than could have been expected and was second. N. Engdahl, London, was third, and F. J. Shea, United States, fourth. The time was 49.35s. Had the condition of the track been entirely favorable, Rudd would have put up a record. In the 3000 meters steeplechase Percy Lodge, perhaps the best steeplechaser England has had since the famous Salford Harrier, E. W. Parry, finished 100 yards in front of all the others. Patrick Flynn, United States, was his nearest opponent, followed by Ambrosine, Italy. Hodge, it may be mentioned, did wonderfully well in the English championships. In this race there were but 40 obstacles as against 70 in the British championships, and this circumstance, declared Hodge, was all against him for the season that he had especially trained for jumping and had mapped out his winning on the assumption that he would have to clear as many obstacles as in the Amateur Athlete Association championships. But he had not the slightest difficulty in winning. Great Britain, over the short distances, must take a back seat to the United States, but she does seem able to produce wonderful stars.

It was rather too much to expect W. A. Hill to win the 1500 meters after the race in the 800, but that is what he did. He ran as if he were appearing for the first time, and at no time did he seem to be hard pressed. The critics were hardly prepared for the victory of Hill. They fancied J. W. Ray or P. J. Baker of England. Then there were M. L. Shields, United States, Lundgren, Sweden, a young Scot, Duncan McPhee, and others. There were moments when any result was possible. No man ever ran better than Hill or with better judgment. He allowed Baker to show the way; Ray and Shields, too, got in front now and then. Hill went his own pace and would not be lured into going faster than he intended. He waited and watched for the moment when he would have to sprint. Just before entering the straight it looked as if the race would be taken by the United States. Ray and Shields were putting up a tremendous battle. To the accompaniment of a tremendous roar, Hill shot to the front, with Baker almost at his shoulder. Of the two Baker seemed to be the stronger, and in the last 20 yards Shields was decidedly in it. Hill, however, kept up, neither Baker nor Shields being able to catch him, and for the second time in the Olympic games Hill was a glorious winner. Baker was second, with Shields a yard behind.

As expected, the London policemen carried off the tug-of-war, and Patrick Ryan, United States, was too good for everybody else in the hammer-throwing. The Finns took the shot; United States the long jump, and also the pole vault, the latter by F. K. Poss, who cleared 13 ft. 5 1/2 in. and so set up a new with much success as a distance runner, but he was defeated in the 10,000 meters by Paavo Nurmi, a Finn, whom he had previously beaten over half the distance. For the greater part of the race James Wilson of England, a famous cross-country runner, led, but all the time the Finn was holding back, content to allow Guillemot to hold second place. Entering the last lap, Guillemot, to the encouraging shouts of his countrymen, ran to the front, and in the back stretch held a lead of a dozen yards or more, but there Wilson had been deprived of second place by the Finn. Guillemot, just before the bend, set out to sprint. But Nurmi, astonishingly fresh, darted to the front. Guillemot tried to catch him but couldn't, and Nurmi ran on to win by several yards. No sooner had he passed the post than he was seized and tossed high in the air. Guillemot lost, not because he was a slower runner than Nurmi, but because he embarked on a sprint too soon. He did not show good judgment at all. Nurmi, however, is a wonder, just as is the Frenchman, Wilson, who was third, seemed as if he could have gone many more miles, but he lost by but one pace.

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LITTLE ROCK SECURES PENNANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—The Little Rock baseball team has won the Southern League pennant. The team's manager was Norman Elberfeld. It is the first pennant ever won by Little Rock in the 11 years the city has had a baseball club in the Southern Association and the first time that the Southern Association pennant ever has been won by a city west of the Mississippi River. The winning team played a series of games recently with the Fort Worth, Texas, team, also pennant winners.

FENWAY PARK

Today Two Games at 1:30
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
SEATS AT SHUMAN'S. Page Dash 1000.

PROBLEM OF FOOD IN RUSSIA OF TODAY

Broadly Speaking, Shortage Is
Confined to the Towns, Peas-
ants Usually Managing to Se-
cure Enough for Themselves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MOSCOW, Russia.—A highly con-
troversial discussion would be in-
volved in an attempt to decide to what
extent the food shortage of Russia is
due to pre-revolution conditions, to
Bolshevik rule, to the blockade, and
to the civil war. It is indisputable
that at the time of the first revolution
the large cities were full of bread
queues, and that the hunger of the
mass of the people gave a great
impetus to the revolutionary move-
ment. There is, also, ample evidence
that the coalition governments which
held office from March to October,
1917, did not succeed in improving
matters. On the other hand it is im-
possible to say what would have hap-
pened if private enterprise had con-
tinued. Supporters of the Bolshevik
regime, who are nothing if not astute
and dialectically clever, contend that
masses of the people would have con-
tinued to suffer as in Germany,
Poland and Austria.

These contentions matters may
possibly be settled some day by the
historians. The writer, after listening
to all manner of opinions expressed by
members of different parties in Russia,
would not presume to express a dog-
matic opinion on the subject. His
purpose in this article is to describe
the food situation as it actually exists
in Russia in the middle of the sum-
mer of 1920, and to note changes in
the conditions during the past two
years, in so far as there is established
data on the subject.

Conditions in Villages

Broadly speaking, the shortage is
confined to the town populations.
There are rural districts where the
land is devoted primarily to forest or
grazing, and where the peasants suffer
as severely from grain shortage as
the town workers. But in the great
majority of the villages there is at
least sufficient bread, milk, eggs, and
potatoes, and in many districts the
peasants contrive by various expedi-
ents to retain for themselves abun-
dant of these things. Salt is univer-
sally scarce, and the peasants feel
this deprivation so keenly that they
frequently try to barter as much as
a pound (about 35 pounds) of flour for
one pound of salt.

The peasants and their children cer-
tainly do not lack underfed, and al-
though they complain bitterly that the
government regulations too much, they
do not allege, when pressed, that they
have not sufficient to eat of the
simple, necessary foods they are ac-
customed to subsist on. The real hard-
ship of the peasant is his lack of
clothing, boots, implements, and the
minor necessities of existence,
coupled with the oppression and the
occasional ruthless punishments
which active opposition to the govern-
ment brings.

Army Must Be Supplied

In the provincial towns, like Nijni-
Novgorod, Tambov, Samara, and Sara-
toff, conditions are very little less
hard than those of Petrograd and Mos-
cow. In some the people fare better
than others, and much depends upon
the efficiency of the local administra-
tion. Nearness to the food supplies
does not count for much at present,
because of the necessity of keeping
the army and the more distant cities
supplied. In one or two towns vis-
ited by the writer, complaints about the
difficulty in securing the bread ration
without long waiting in queues were
frequent. This was attributed to the
mobilization of the efficient Commu-
nist officials for service at the front.
In others the system of distribution
appeared to work more smoothly, and
in Moscow and Petrograd particularly
the only complaints one heard were
to the effect that the full ration was
not always available, and that occa-
sionally distribution would be limited
to five days in the week. The collec-
tion of food from the peasants is
supervised by the local Soviet officials.
Much of the milling of corn is still
done in the centers, such as Samara
and Saratoff, where great modern mills
have been established in recent years,
but, owing to the lack of oil fuel,
about 50 per cent of these mills are
idle, and the others have been adapted
for the use of wood. All over the
country the village wind and water
mills have again come into use. The
allocation of the flour and other foods
is decided upon by the department of
the Supreme Council of Peoples
Economy charged with this duty, and
the reconstituted and communized co-
operative movement is used for dis-
tributive purposes from central and
district stores and bakeries in the
towns.

Four Category Ration
The original four category ration,
under which the "bourgeois" suffered
especially hard conditions, has now
been replaced by a system based
sowly on the rule that only the
worker shall eat—the exceptions being
children, old people, and so forth. Dur-
ing the chaotic period which followed
the second revolution, the bread ration
was as low as one-eighth of a Rus-
sian pound per day. Now the minimum
is half a pound for sedentary workers,
and manual workers engaged in heavy
labor receive one pound, with addi-
tions as a premium for good work.
Elderly people receive a special ration,
which includes milk and fats when
available, and the writer saw abundant
evidence of the exceptional care which
is taken of the children. The bitterest
enemies of the Bolsheviks do not with-
hold praise for their treatment of chil-
dren.

So far as possible they are fed in
the schools, but many thousands

are housed in school colonies, and the
problem of food is simplified in this
case. They receive bread, fish or
meat, kasha (millet seed meal), milk,
and a small quantity of sugar and
sweets. It is not possible to find in
Russia children in the condition of so
many thousands in Germany and Aus-
tria, but although they have been
separated the worst horrors, it is clear
that their food is insufficient. Only
children of the hardest race in Eu-
rope could have survived the ordeal so
well.

Speculation in Food

Among adults even the workers
who obtain the highest bread ration
do not receive more than half the
nourishment they require, and those
who are worst off are deprived of
at least two-thirds of the food neces-
sary to sustain existence on a nor-
mal plane. The result is that every
one, to a greater or less extent, must
supplement the food received as rat-
ions, or on card by purchase at low
prices at the government stores. This
is possible by purchase in the open
speculative market, by collection
from friends or relatives in the vil-
lages, by secret purchases from peas-
ants, and, in some cases, by the or-
ganized cultivation of allotments.
Speculative trade in food is in-
evitable under such conditions. The
government has tried in vain to sup-
press it. Decrees are ignored, pun-
ishment is defied, and even capital
sentences for the worst cases of profit-
eering have failed to put an end to
it. At one period markets were con-
stantly raided, and offenders were
hauled off to prison by Red guards.
Later this trade has been more tol-
erated under the stress of the new
war, but from time to time the govern-
ment strikes heavily in order to
maintain the validity of its decrees,
and to justify the complete prohibi-
tion of private trade which it still
intends to bring about when supplies
from the government stores are more
adequate.

Bartering Desired

It is thought by some in Moscow
that the constant printing of paper
money, and the inevitable rapid de-
preciation in the value of the ruble,
is really intended to make money
valueless. Be that as it may, it is a
fact that many peasants will not
part with their hoarded food supplies
except on a basis of barter. Those
near the towns, however, must take
the paper money, and they demand
extraordinarily high prices. It is diffi-
cult to convey the actual significance
of these prices, owing to the fact that
the workers receive rations, premiums
in kind, and the right to purchase
foods at cheap rates, but some idea
may be gained from the following
prices prevailing in the Moscow street
markets at the end of June. Bread,
400 rubles a pound; butter 2400;
meat, 1000; fowl, 1500; fish, 600 to
1000; potatoes, 120; eggs, 130 each;
tiny cakes, 130 each; milk, 50 per
glass; soft cheese, 500 per pound;
small cucumbers, 300 for 10. The
average wage ranged at this time from
3000 to 7000 rubles a month. Some
men could make 10,000 in premiums,
while technical experts received from
15,000 to 30,000 or more. Many
actors and doctors were also earning
50,000 or more per month, but it will
be seen that even these people could
buy very small quantities of the foods
mentioned.

What really happens is that the
workers save up for occasional small
purchases, while people who have pos-
sessions left to them from the old days
sell clothing, jewelry, and so on to the
speculators (chiefly peasants and
Jews) in order to purchase their mea-
ture food supplies. Of course the sup-
plies available in the open market are
comparatively small, and would make
no appreciable difference to the ration
if they were distributed in accordance
with the general scheme.

The daily meals of most people in the
Russian towns consist of little more
than bread and substitute tea or coffee
for breakfast and supper, with an af-
ternoon meal of poor soup, kasha,
bread, and a little meat or fish. Those
who lived comfortably under the old
regime feel the privations terribly, but
the mass of the people, inured to hard-
ship and a low plane of life, endure
their lot with characteristic stoicism,
and they seek distraction from con-
stant deprivation in street promenades,
theater, cinema sports, local cultu-
ral centers, and so on. There is no
distraction in alcoholic liquor, as pro-
hibition is ruthlessly maintained both
throughout the country and in the
army.

OLD CLOTHES NEEDED BY THE ARMENIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—Former
Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, as a
member of the executive committee
of the Near East Relief, has issued an
appeal for second-hand clothing to be
sent to Armenia. Mr. Morgenthau has
received a cable message from Charles
W. Vickery, secretary of the Near
East Relief, who was in Constantinople
when he sent the message, that
returned from a trip of inspection
of Trans-Caucasia. The message says:
"The need for old clothes in the Cau-
casus is simply indescribable. The
quantity necessary is unlimited."

NEW SHIPPING ROUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.
MONTREAL, Quebec.—An important
agreement has just been concluded by
the Canadian Government Merchant
Marine and the Canadian National
Railways jointly with a well-known
British line of steamships of which
Alfred Holt & Co., of Liverpool, is
the owners and directors, whereby
a trade route between the
British Columbian port of Vancouver
and the Orient will be established. The
agreement will mean much to Canada,
inasmuch as it will bring the Dominion
into direct commercial touch with
Japan, China and the Philippine
Islands.

SUFFRAGE AS SEEN BY AUSTRALIANS

Senate Resolution Declares That
Extension of Suffrage Has
Had a Beneficial Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The latest Aus-
tralian statistics disclose some inter-
esting facts concerning Australian
women. One of the chief arguments
that used to be urged against giving
Australian women the vote was that
there were more women than men in
Australia, and therefore if women
were enfranchised, Australia would
be a woman-governed country, and
that possibility could not be faced
for a moment! The biggest flaw in
the argument was that there were not
at that time more women than men in
Australia. Now there are.

Except in the United Kingdom and
in other old-world centers, the popu-
lation of a country usually has a con-
siderable excess of men over women,
but a great change has taken place
in this respect in Australia during
the last few years. In 1913 Australia
had an excess of men over women of
201,000; in 1916 there was an excess
of women over men of 97,000 (al-
though it is only two out of the states,
Victoria and South Australia, that
women preponderate); in 1918 the
excess had dropped to 53,000, so
that with the end of the war, the re-
turn of the soldiers and a renewed
flow of immigration, it is hoped that
the masculinity of the population will
be restored in order that the need
may be met of developing this vast
country, a country whose area ex-
ceeds that of the United States.

Women's Vote Increases

The election figures in Australia
have also a particular interest for the
politically-minded men and women of
other countries. The women of the
Commonwealth were enfranchised in
1902; from 1903 to the last election
in 1917 the women's vote has in-
creased 33.32 per cent while the men's
vote has increased 25.93 per cent. The
far west of Australia and the far
north of Queensland have the best
records in regard to the women's vote
in state elections, Queensland having
a specially favorable position. The
women of Queensland were enfran-
chised in 1905 and voted for the first
time in 1907; from 1907 to 1918 the
men's vote increased 2 per cent, the
women's 17 per cent.

At this period of the world's his-
tory, when the women of so many
countries have been enfranchised, it
is interesting to again recall the terms
of the resolution passed by both
houses of the Commonwealth Parlia-
ment in 1910, when the woman suf-
frage movement was at its height in
England, and which was called to the
British Government.

Upper House Resolution

The upper house resolution reads
as follows: "That this Senate is of
opinion that the extension of the suf-
frage to the women of Australia for
state and commonwealth parliaments,
on the same terms as to men, has
had the most beneficial results, and,
at the last federal elections, the
women's vote in a majority of the
states showed a greater proportionate
increase than that cast by men. It
has given a greater prominence to
legislation particularly affecting
women and children, although the
women have not taken up such ques-
tions to the exclusion of others of
wider significance. In matters of
defense and imperial concern, they
have proved themselves as far seeing
and discriminating as men. Because
the reform has brought nothing but good,
though disaster was freely pro-
phesied, we respectfully urge that
all nations enjoying representative
government would be well advised in
granting votes to women."

This resolution was passed by the
House of Representatives, and with
only four dissentients in the Senate
who dissented not because they did
not agree with the claims of the resolu-
tion to the good results of woman
suffrage in Australia, but because
they feared the resolution might be
interpreted as an attempt to dictate
to the mother country, and to simi-
larly setting up Australia as a model
to all other nations. Today there is
no doubt that those countries which
have enfranchised their women would
bear similar testimony to the bene-
ficial effects of woman suffrage.

AUSTRALIAN AIRMEN MAKE LONG FLIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office.
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—
With a pint of petrol and a small
aeroplane resembling more a crazy
quilt than a world flyer, two Aus-
tralian soldiers landed at Darwin in
the north of Australia recently, hav-
ing successfully accomplished the
journey by air from England to Aus-
tralia along routes previously tra-
versed by Ross Smith and his big ma-
chine. Lieut. R. J. Parer and Lieut.
J. C. McIntosh left England on Janu-
ary 8, left secretly because they had
been told not to attempt a world flight
with their small machine. Their record
since has been a long succession of
misadventures, conquered by indomitable
pluck. All their maps blew away be-
tween Athens and Cairo; they all but
dropped into the crater of Vesuvius;
hostile Arabs made them defend
themselves with bombs; funds failed
and petrol gave out, and the airmen
were forced to give exhibition flights
and carry passengers in order to win
money for the next stage of the pro-
gress. A list of their adventures
would be monotonous, but the repairs
effected were often so varied in na-
ture that the little single-engine
flyer would have seemed a fit can-
didate for a museum.
When the plucky Australians were
ready to leave Timor or their last
flight they found that their carbu-
retor was faulty owing to perished

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FRANK C. HALL, Manager



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C. E. COSTELLO, Manager.



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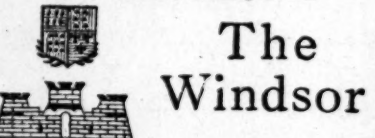
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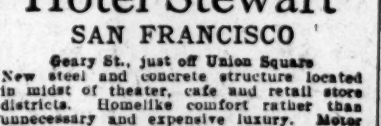
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APPEAL MADE FOR UNITED ARMENIA

Recognition Urged of State That Would Include Russian Armenia, the Seven Provinces of Turkish Armenia, and Cilicia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A righteous settlement of the Armenian question seems no nearer now than it did when certain sections of the public press were devoting columns to the demand that such a settlement be made, according to friends of Armenia here.

It will be remembered that Col. William N. Haskell, Allied high commissioner to the Armenian Republic of the Caucasus, on his arrival in Paris, said:

"The plan of an independent Armenia seems doubtful, because the race is living almost entirely within the old Russian Empire and I have not yet met any kind of Russian but who insisted that Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan must some time return to the mother Russia."

In discussing the present situation with a representative of the Christian Science Monitor, Arshag Mahdesian, editor of The New Armenia, said that Colonel Haskell was justified in his pessimism over the future of Armenia, if that country was to consist, as proposed by the Allies, of only the Russian portion of Armenia, two-thirds of which is in the hands of the Tartars and the Georgians, and parts of Van, Bitlis, and Erzerum, subject to President Wilson's arbitration of disputed boundaries.

Dissemination of Russia Opposed

Mr. Mahdesian referred to the "unanimity of opinion held both by the United States and all Russian political factions" against any settlement of Russian problems upon the basis of a dismemberment of Russia.

"In view of this unanimity," he said, "no Armenian state, created entirely at the expense of Russia, can be enduring."

"The Russian Nationalists have already begun to condemn the attempts of the allied powers to re-constitute the Armenian provinces of Sivas, Harput, Diarbekir and Cilicia, regarded by international treaties as integral parts of Armenia, to the limbo of Turkish suzerainty, and to have Armenia embraced in Russia alone."

"It may be argued that the proposed new Armenian state which is to comprise, besides Russian Armenia, parts of the provinces of Van, Bitlis and Erzerum, cannot be regarded as established entirely at the expense of Russia. But will it comprise these provinces? Had such a contingency been probable, Turkey would never have signed the Peace Treaty at Sevres, on August 10. Before Turkey signed the Treaty, the Kurdish Social League, subsidized by the Turkish Government, had proclaimed Van, Bitlis and Erzerum as integral parts of Kurdistan."

"The treaty signed at Sevres is really the culmination of the plot concocted by the Allies at San Remo to betray Armenia. Ever since the armistice, Turkey, with the support of France, had insisted that the boundaries of Armenia should be defined in Russia, and that the Armenians elsewhere should remove thither if they so desired. At San Remo Turkey engaged the support of Mr. Nitti, by promising Adalia, Konia, the Hecalean coast, and other concessions in Asia Minor to Italy."

Day Won for Turkey

"Thus Nitti and Millerand won the day for Turkey at San Remo and the territory which the allied preceptors offered the Armenians corresponds to what Turkey had promised in 1914. It is on record that before its entry into the world war, Turkey proposed that the Armenians, as a nation, should make common cause with the Ottoman Government, and promised in return for their services an autonomous Armenia which should include Russian Armenia and parts of Van, Bitlis, and Erzerum."

"The Armenians categorically refused the Turkish proposals and sided with the Allies, contributing to the triumph of civilization. However, the Allies, conveniently forgetting that the Armenians would not have lost 1,000,000 souls had they joined the Turks, now desire, on the pretext that the Armenians no longer form a majority in their provinces, to divide Armenia among the Turk, the Kurd and themselves."

"For the reconstitution of an Armenian state it is necessary that the Allies and the United States recognize the independence of united Armenia, which should include Russian Armenia, the seven provinces of Turkish Armenia, and Cilicia, and that the Allies unanimously offer to assist in the disarming of the Turks and the pacification of the entire area of Armenia."

"France was compelled to change her policy in Cilicia, Armenia, on account of the American disapprobation which was voiced in the American press. The moral force of the United States is very great and it can be exerted in a manner to make the existence of a real Armenia possible."

SURVEY PLANNED OF BALTIMORE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BALTIMORE, Maryland—Dr. George Drayton Strayer, head of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, has been invited to undertake a survey of the public schools of this city, for which an appropriation of \$25,000

ANTI-VACCINATION DRIVE UNABATED

Chicago Medical Liberty League Says It Will Oppose Use of City Funds to Defend Teachers Who Exclude Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Recent warning issued to the principals and teachers in the public schools of Chicago by the American Medical Liberty League that any attempt to exclude a child from attendance because of refusal to be vaccinated or physically examined would render them personally liable for heavy damages for such unjust and illegal action will be followed by prosecution of the teachers or principals by the league if the orders of the city department of health are carried out. The league has engaged lawyers for the purpose and the officers of the league intend to stand by the declarations contained in their letter to the principals and teachers.

CHINA SEEKS AID OF UNITED STATES

Student Movement Against Projected Invasion by American Breweries and Operations of Japanese Vendors of Opium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Aid from the Japanese opium vendors as well as invasion by American breweries and Japanese opium vendors as well as in throwing off the military domination of Japan in China, is sought by the student movement of that country, according to H. L. Jong of Shanghai, secretary of the Association Press of China, publishers of Association Progress, official organ of the Y. M. C. A. of China. Mr. Jong arrived in this city last week with a group of 150 Chinese students, who will depart from here to various colleges throughout the United States.

One brewery has been set up in Nanking, capital of the Province of Kiangsu, one of the most prosperous in China, said Mr. Jong. Other shipments of brewery machinery from the United States are heard of as landing with increasing frequency. The students in China are doing all in their power to prevent the introduction of the use of alcohol among their people. China has just gotten rid of the opium traffic, said Mr. Jong, and now the problem of fighting the liquor traffic has been thrust upon them as an unforeseen result of the banishment of liquor from the United States. The Japanese, he said, are trying to bring back the use of opium in China, secretly through their Japanese post offices and through the port of Tsingtao of Shantung. Although Japanese Government officials countenance the traffic, Mr. Jong believes the traffic is controlled by private interests who wish to debauch the Chinese for their own private gain. The price of opium at the present time is so high, he said, that only the rich can afford it.

"Of the 150 students in the group that arrived today, only 80 are supported by the government out of Boxer indemnity funds," said Mr. Jong. "The remainder are private students. Another group of 100 will arrive shortly. There will be many girls among these. There were only three with us."

"We have colleges in China where technical and classical education may be had, but we students feel that we would rather go to colleges in the United States, so that we may take back with us many ideas on American ways and methods which we could not get at home colleges. Above all, we want to take back with us some of the spirit of democracy. China is now a republic, and its people have much to learn about the republican form of government from the United States."

"The Chinese are still fighting hard for a settlement of the Shantung question. We resent bitterly the military aggressiveness of the Japanese. Boycotts against Japanese merchants are still being carried out. Through the efforts of Chinese students, a number of corrupt government officials have been forced out of office, and we look for many political reforms as a result of the student movement. It is the hope of China in the present day."

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PROGRAM OF RED CROSS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—"The employment of physicians and nurses for the medical treatment of the public generally by the American Red Cross is unnecessary, dangerous and un-American," says a bulletin issued by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, discussing the announcement made at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association that the Red Cross in the United States is to establish a nurse service and so-called health centers. The bureau characterizes the proposed program as monopolistic.

"Not content with endeavoring to take over the practice of the healing art, thereby tending to eliminate the private physician and all other practitioners of the healing art not in its employ, its program goes still further and has for its object the ultimate placing of the healing art entirely in the hands of health departments," the statement continues.

"The founders of the American Red Cross did not intend that it should endeavor to take over the practice of the healing art. On the other hand, it was founded, and is known, as an organization for the purpose of extending relief in times of war, pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

"When, however, it seeks to go beyond that and to turn the physicians and nurses over to the employ of the government, which is vested with police powers, it is a matter against which all friends of liberty should rise up and protest."

ANTI-VACCINATION DRIVE UNABATED

Chicago Medical Liberty League Says It Will Oppose Use of City Funds to Defend Teachers Who Exclude Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Recent warning issued to the principals and teachers in the public schools of Chicago by the American Medical Liberty League that any attempt to exclude a child from attendance because of refusal to be vaccinated or physically examined would render them personally liable for heavy damages for such unjust and illegal action will be followed by prosecution of the teachers or principals by the league if the orders of the city department of health are carried out. The league has engaged lawyers for the purpose and the officers of the league intend to stand by the declarations contained in their letter to the principals and teachers.

Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary of the league, declares that as far as the teachers being given the full legal protection of which they are assured by the department of health is concerned, the league does not propose to have teachers protected in illegal acts by the use of money from the public funds. It is the intention of the league officers to take steps which will prevent the teachers from being permitted to pay the expenses of their defense from public funds, and to hold the city treasurer responsible if he makes such payments.

Secretary's Statement
Mrs. Little has issued a statement in which she says:

"The Chicago branch of this league acted on a well-considered plan in giving notice to the principals and teachers they were liable to be held for damages if they excluded children from school for refusal to submit to vaccination or physical inspection by doctors and nurses at school, and we propose to stand by it. It is not true, as some principals have said, that they are bound to obey every order, even of the board of education. They would not obey an order to rob a bank. And if the board issues an order which involves any kind of trespass, the principal or teacher is bound not to obey it, and the individual whose rights are invaded can hold the teacher or principal responsible. When the board of education assures the principals and teachers it will give them full legal protection, we assert that the board will lay itself liable if it attempts to do so. We do not propose to see the public funds employed to protect public servants in the performance of illegal acts, and shall take steps to prevent it. Any school official, from the president of the board down to the newest substitute teacher, will learn that any treasurer of public moneys will himself be held responsible if he pays out of the public funds the cost of any suit for damages brought against school officials for excluding children on the grounds mentioned."

Health Commissioner's Duties

"When the health commissioner says he is 'charged with maintaining proper health conditions' in schools, theaters, churches and factories, he can only mean sanitary conditions. These 'conditions' cannot mean the 'proper health conditions' of the individual, for in that case he could be held for violating his oath of office when anyone fell ill in any of these places."

"It is not likely the people of Chicago would worry if the health commissioner ceased his efforts to force vaccination on the unwilling. If vaccination is a protection, or anyone thinks it is, all he has to do is to get vaccinated and he is safe. If his own vaccination does not protect him it is difficult to see how the vaccination of other persons would do so."

"Dr. Robertson's five years as commissioner of health in this city of 2,000,000, with all the vaccination he has been able to get done, has not, after all, produced as good results as London showed for five years under optional vaccination, where there were but two deaths in a population of 4,500,000 (registration) in five years. This interesting record was made public by a question in Parliament directed at the president of the local government board one day in the spring of 1911. Unvaccinated populations go along, on the whole, with less smallpox than vaccinated, and all Dr. Robertson need do to satisfy himself of the fact is to take a look at all available statistics and not confine his study to a small part of them. The figures quoted can be found in the report of the Pennsylvania state vaccination commission."

CHICAGO PLANS CITY MARKET FOR FRUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Use of Chicago's municipal pier is to be made in the sale of fruits and vegetables from Michigan where there is an exceptionally heavy crop for which the producers are unable to find a market. Arrangements have been made by shipowners and farmers' organizations for the shipment of fruits and vegetables from points in Michigan where shippers have been unable to get cars to carry products, and those will be offered for sale at the market to be established upon the pier at prices which are expected to do much in helping to bring down the high cost of living.

Investigations by city officials showed that large shipments of fruits and vegetables were not being taken advantage of because of excessive prices charged by dealers, and the use of the pier as a market is aimed at the reduction of these prices.

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MUSIC
Berkshire Festival
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts—Appearing for the first time in the United States, the London string quartet—Messrs. Levey, Petre, Warner and Evans—gave a concert in the Berkshire Music Temple on South Mountain Friday afternoon. The visitors won the enthusiastic applause of the audience of 500 persons, guests of Mrs. Frederic S. Coolidge, presenting Frank Bridge's Quartet in E minor, H. Waldo Warner's short Polkaquartet and Beethoven's Quartet in E minor. They played in a strongly objective style, with vigorous tone and clear phrasing. They are especially remarkable for their rhythm, in both the smaller and the larger meaning of the word, playing not only with sharp, regular accent from measure to measure, but also with nice distribution and balance of loud and soft effects. They are distinguished amongst string quartet players for their mastery of crescendos. The Berkshire Chamber Music Festival, which opened on Thursday, closed Saturday afternoon with the production of the prize winning quartet of Francesco Malipiero presented by the Berkshire string quartet.

DEMAND FOR COINS IS LIGHT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—The State of Maine centennial half dollars, the new souvenir silver coins minted for the State by authority of Congress and intended to commemorate the centennial year of the Pine Tree State, are not being sought so eagerly by the people of Maine as was expected. The price of \$1 each placed upon the souvenirs by the Governor and council may be one reason for the lack of demand. The lateness of their arrival in Maine from the mint, not until after the homeward trend of the thousands of summer visitors had started, may be another. The fact remains, after all the requests from the banks that were to assist in their distribution had been filled, about 45,000 of the 50,000 remain in the state treasury.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

THE EVERYMAN THEATER

Mr. Norman Macdermott interviewed
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Christian Science Monitor has already contained more than one reference to the scheme initiated last year by Mr. Norman Macdermott for the establishment of a Little Theater in Hampstead. Mr. Macdermott, who began his stage career at the Liverpool Repertory Theater, has made an exhaustive study of the theater movements in America and on the continent of Europe, and as a result of his researches was able to bring forward a plan which commended itself to those who are alive to the value of experiment.

There are, however, too few of such people to make the path of the pioneer an easy one, and Mr. Macdermott has not yet been successful in obtaining such full measure of support as would enable him to put the entire scheme to the test of practice. It was hoped that it might have been possible to acquire a permanent site for the theater, which was then to have been built at a cost of something like £30,000, and to have been the last word in little theater construction. The Everyman Theater on this complete scale has still to be built; but it has come as good news to those interested in the movement that Mr. Macdermott has now decided to start more modestly, pending the growth of such support as may ultimately enable him to achieve the whole and original plan.

The first season opens in September and, with rehearsals in full swing, it proved no easy matter to catch Mr. Macdermott with even those few minutes of leisure which are necessary for the requirements of an interview. But once the meeting had been arranged Mr. Macdermott showed himself most courteously communicative.

Search For a Hall

"In the first place," he smiled, "I expect you want to know how—after ransacking half the empty halls round London—I have at last been able to find a room already suitable to my purpose, and in the very district on which the Everyman Theater first cast a favorable eye." The visitor nodded.

"It has been a tussle I assure you," he went on. "What with the ridiculous licensing laws which persist in placing a little theater holding some 300 persons under the same binding regulations as a theater holding 1000, and the luxury building restrictions, I almost despaired of ever finding what I wanted. But the Drill Hall just opposite the Hampstead tube entrance was finally brought to my notice, and it proved to be exactly what I was looking for—a place where we can modestly start, and which can be adapted, with not too great difficulty, into a really charming little place, pleasant to look upon, comfortable to sit in, and, what is most important of all, with stage and dressing room accommodation a good deal better than that to be found in many west-end theaters in London."

"Your stage will be a large one, then?"

"By no means. But adequate to my purpose. If you want to know details, I don't mind telling you that the stage is 22 feet deep, 37 feet from wall to wall, with a 24-foot proscenium opening. I shall use my own system of lighting, which by the way, doesn't include footlights; and my scenery will be of a permanent kind which requires that only portions of it need be changed for different plays."

Mr. Macdermott's Models

The visitor, of course, had seen many of Mr. Macdermott's small stage models which show him to be a scenic artist of no mean accomplishment. Mr. Macdermott owes something, like every other designer of his school, to the inspiration of Mr. Gordon Craig. He likes, for instance, those plain flat surfaces which reflect and hold the light which is skillfully played upon them from above or from high up on one side of the scene. But, unlike Craig, Mr. Macdermott designs straight on to the "model." This means that his ideas are practical and suited to the medium for which they are meant without the need of troublesome modification when it comes to carrying them out on the stage. So much is known already of this young producer's powers. As a trainer of actors, he has yet to show what he can do.

"I start with one great advantage," he went on. "—a company of experienced actors and actresses. Miss Muriel Pratt will be my leading lady. Miss Anne Thomas has also joined the company. Among the men will be Mr. Nicholas Hansen, Mr. Bremner Willis, and Mr. Edward Stirling—all actors of repute and experience. They are as keen as I am for the success of the venture, and when I tell you we shall be putting on six plays before January you may imagine that they will have their work cut out. Without enthusiasm and good will, a repertory company of this kind would be impossible. But enthusiasm and good will is just what they are giving me. We all, I think, regard it as a most inspiring adventure."

"You will be a real repertory theater?" the visitor asked, with memories of other theaters boasting repertory standards, which had not scrupled to protract a successful production into a three or four-weeks season, or even longer.

"That is our aim," Mr. Macdermott answered, "and we mean to stick to it, with only this reservation, that we shall hold ourselves at liberty to re-

vive a popular play as frequently, for its two or three nights in the week, as it will draw. But one rule we shall stick to at all costs: in every week two plays at least will be given."

"And the plays?"

"The curtain will rise on the first night on a play from the Spanish by Benavente, the title of which I am not able to divulge. Then Masefield's 'The Tragedy of Nan' will be produced. After that 'You Never Can Tell,' and 'Romeo and Juliet.' At Christmas 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle' will provide an item both educational and amusing. We are, you see, eclectic in our choice of plays. My latest plans include one of Ibsen's plays and, I hope, a new play by Mr. Galsworthy. And there will always be Shakespeare."

The talk reverted to the theater and its appurtenances. With every seat reserved, and prices moderate, the little playhouse should be as inviting a resort as is to be found in London. Hampstead has the reputation of being London's most cultured suburb, and, if anywhere, Hampstead is the place where a repertory theater conducted on these modern lines should be most likely to prove a success. That Mr. Macdermott is a man of both high ideals and of great practical ability no one who has talked with him can doubt. Both these qualities will be needed if such an experiment as he is making is to come to fruition. That such may be the case will be the wish of all who care for the British stage, for this is an experiment which many eyes are watching and it may well prove a precedent for good.

"HENRY IV." PART I. AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
"The First Part of Henry the Fourth with the Life and Death of Henry the Fourth," by William Shakespeare, given in the Greek Theater at the University of California, Berkeley, California, Saturday morning and evening, September 18, 1920. The actors' names:

King Henry the Fourth, Morris Anichem
Prince Henry of Wales, Irving Krumpholtz
Lord John of Lancaster, Bernard Martin
Earl of Westmorland, Donald Wright
Sir Walter Blunt, Fred Cohn
Sir John Falstaff, Gilmore Brown
Poins, Walter Plunkett
Gads-hill, Hallett Hammett
Peto, Abe Horwitz
Bardolph, W. Barker
Earl of Northumberland, Richard Onions
Earl of Worcester, Baldwin McGraw
Hotspur (Harry Percy), Samuel J. Hume
Lord Mortimer, Albert C. Lee
Owen Glendower, Syrus Friedman
Earl of Douglas, Donald Gilles
Sir Richard Vernon, Donald Onions
Lady Percy, Madara Irwin
Lady Mortimer, Mildred Esterbrook
Hostess (Miss Quickly), Florence Randall

Carrier, traveler, R. S. Marquis
Drawer (Francis), Robert E. Hutton
Vintner, William Onions
Sheriff, Henrie C. Stevens
Messengers, travelers, attendants and soldiers, Porter Garnett.

Stage setting by Rudolph Schaeffer. Costumes designed by Norman Edwards and executed by Constance Randall. Properties designed and executed by James Hull. Playbill designed and supervised by Porter Garnett.

BERKELEY, California. — From time to time the first part of "King Henry the Fourth" has been heard by English-speaking people, but it remained for the University of California to give the piece its first showing in what has come to be known as the new manner. The performance given in the Greek Theater under the able guidance of Sam Hume and his assistants, Frederic McConnell and Irving Pichel, left little to be desired. It was complete in all details, and always satisfying to the eye.

The entire production was made in the workshops at the Greek Theater, which is as it should be. Mr. Hume called to his aid Rudolph Schaeffer, Norman Edwards, Mrs. Constance Randall and James Hull, all experimenters in the different arts which go to make the art of the theater.

Mr. Schaeffer designed and painted the mise-en-scene, which consisted of a throne, canopy and curtains in royal purple. Panels of a delicate purple and gold alternated with others of blue-gray, were placed between the columns of the back wall, while soldiers in armor, resting on their shields, stood before these panels to complete the decoration. A large green and gold panel decorated with the Tudor rose, screened the great door before which the throne was placed. Shallow steps led on three sides from the throne to the stage, and other steps from the stage to the orchestra. Mr. Hume used this same device in Detroit in several of his plays and by its use in the Greek Theater was amply rewarded.

The inner scenes were played with the purple curtains open. The king in his gorgeous robes and crown seated against the black of the throne, surrounded by his retinue, made a sumptuous picture. Mr. Schaeffer's work was in perfect harmony with the piece. It will be interesting to watch his future work in the theater.

In Norman Edwards, Mr. Hume has found a designer of costumes whose work would very easily take its place beside that of Robert Edmond Jones in America, and Norman Wilkinson in England. Mr. Edwards not only designed the costumes but dyed the stuffs used in their making, and in Mrs. Randall he had that intelligent assistance which is almost always lacking. It is one thing to make a costume design, another to cut out and make that costume look exactly like the original sketch. Mrs. Randall accomplished this.

Whilst carrying on his double work of composer and critic, Adolfo Salazar became the keystone of the Sociedad Nacional de Musica, arranging the programs and editing them with remarkable care. These programs with their notices by Salazar, on the most varied works, prove his extraordinary

culture, and his excellent taste. With G. Jean-Aubry in France, Guido-M. Gatti in Italy, Leigh Henry in England, Matthijs Vermuelen in Amsterdam, Adolfo Salazar belongs to that small group of musical critics who, connected with literature and the fine arts, are open to all the new aspects of music, without any traditional respect for the old works. For that reason they try unceasingly to restore to their right places the artists unjustly forgotten; they aim further at enlightening the public regarding new and original works, individual tendencies, and what might be called, in one phrase, the program of tomorrow.

As a composer Adolfo Salazar, having destroyed or put away that which he composed before his twentieth year, has become as prudent and severe in his choice as he was easy before. He has so far published only the three "Preludes" for piano, which are written in a very refined way, and in a delightful mood. He has written also three songs to poems of Verlaine, which will be published shortly, and a small string quartet. He is just now working at a "Trio" on Japanese themes. Aware as he is of all the most original achievements of music from one end of Europe to the other, he ought to let his own individuality release itself little by little, directed only by the regular habit of meditation and work.

The intellectual power of this young Spaniard is one of the most striking and comforting spectacles to be seen at the present time. The vitality of the Spanish intelligence shows itself just as much as ever in four or five first-rate authors, in painters like Ignacio Suloaga, composers like Pedrell and Falla, and also in the new generation of which Adolfo Salazar is not a single instance but certainly one of the happiest and the most attractive examples.

REVIVAL OF "THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Maitland Playhouse has just opened its new season with a production of "The Devil's Disciple," by George Bernard Shaw. If Shaw could see it he would be interested to find how much an enterprising and artistic stage-manager like Arthur Maitland could do in spite of severe limitations of space. By means of carefully arranged draperies and a little scenery there is created an excellent illusion in the way of background.

The company, on the whole, plays with great verve. Mr. Maitland stands out for his restrained and humorous and thoroughly efficient performance of the American hero, Richard Dudgeon. He has a particularly able colleague in Selby Roach who plays Uncle William and General Burgoyne. As Mrs. Anderson, Miss Betty Oliver scores by her grace and charm and by the directness of her acting.

The characterization of Burgoyne compares favorably with the stirring performance given by Arthur Forrest nearly a quarter of a century ago when Richard Mansfield and his wife, Beatrice Cameron, first put the play on in the United States, for the entertainment of New York.

It is interesting to recall that, though Shaw knew nothing whatsoever about North America at first hand when he wrote this play of American revolutionary days, he nevertheless succeeded in catching something of the American flavor.

This early work, written when he had very little experience as a practical playwright, has retained its freshness to an astonishing degree. It has all the characteristic Shaw qualities, brilliancy of dialogue, indifference to plot and action, outrageous humor, unconventional morality, and skill in making every figure alive.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell likes to say that Shaw despises stage business and cares only for keeping his actors still so that they may speak his lines. What she really means, of course, is that he has always disliked mere fussing on the stage, movement for its own sake, and has wished to keep the action simple and natural. In the first act of this piece he has some difficulty in bringing his characters on. But the other acts are as seemingly careless and casual as life itself.

It isn't surprising that Shaw, with his delicate and subtle tact, should have been obliged to wait so many years for recognition. Perhaps the marvel is that he should have found recognition as speedily as he did and that it should have led to such success as he has had. He still remains, to be sure, best liked by those more or less initiated and expert in their taste and understanding. The little theaters of the country are doing much to keep his name alive. And his work is peculiarly suited to the conditions there, tending to make for intimacy.

What a mine of theatrical material lies in American history. In this play of Shaw's the British, with their red coats, are wonderfully picturesque figures. And they make a fine contrast with the homely simplicity of the Colonial American playrights who have been extremely negligent of the opportunities that are lying close to their hands.

From Shaw the Maitland Players are going ambitiously on to Tolstoy. The great play of "Fedyia" will be presented here next week under the title used in New York when John Barrymore scored so heavily, "Redemption." Productions of several other plays, new to San Francisco, Maitland has among his plans for the season. Altogether he is to be congratulated on the success of his endeavors in a community that, of recent years, hasn't wholly sustained its reputation as a great theatrical town.

THE THEATERS OF MANY LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Is it due to the climate? The aspects of nature? The history? The social conditions? Each and all play their part in molding thought and temperament, and so influencing the drama of a nation. The stage is the mirror of the centuries. As each age passes, it leaves behind its record. History inscribes its deeds but literature reflects its customs and thought processes. Other forms of literature describe life but the drama is built on conversation. The dramatic author who tells us what his creations say, gives us the most life-like idea of the men and women of his country and his time. In France, as long as marriage customs remain what they are, there is nothing surprising in the fact that the greater number of French plays still deal with the triangle. It is, in itself, a situation which rarely lends itself to inspiration. The plays of reputation written round this theme are comparatively modern and France is conspicuously the country that exploits them. It is time that French dramatists bent their thoughts to the treatment of fresh themes; this is the line that new authors may be hoped to take. The trouble is that in France it is even more difficult than in England for a new man to obtain a hearing. Mr. Bernstein, director of the Gymnase, has announced a competition for plays by new authors, and has promised that the winning play shall be produced in the autumn of 1922.

Meanwhile serious drama in France still continues to follow the lead of Baudelaire and Bernhardt and present life in its uglier aspects, while comedy, even in so bright a farce as "Souris d'Hotel" makes us laugh in spite of ourselves. Louis Verneuil, actor-dramatist, is writing works of genius, both grace and gay; yet even his charming "Contrat d'Autel" suffers from the usual taint, while "Daniel," a masterpiece in its way, is but another example of the triangle. Sacha Guitry and his company have lately been popular in England, and much has been said about the perfection of their ensemble, but it is easy to over-act in a foreign play, if imperfect knowledge of the language leads the critic to miss the gist of many of the lines, and so leaves him with a free eye to concentrate on details of the production which he would overlook in the general interest of an English play. It is true that the play of the French stage, both with regard to play-writing and to acting, is maintained with a steady persistence. All French work is neat and capable, but the methods of the French stage are hampered by convention.

In Italy a cordial welcome is given to young talent, and to talent from other lands. Viennese operetta here finds a welcome and meets with an appreciation at every point as great as that which it receives in its birthplace, while Piner's "His House in Order" has recently been very successful. Italian drama is vivid rather than subtle, and the methods of Italian actors are broad and sincere. Duse and her company brought to England the first glimpse of the realistic stage treatment which afterward was pushed to an extreme by the Manchester School, and in Italy, as a rule, the staging is more careful, and more true to life than is the case in France. In Italy the theater presents everyday truths, simply and directly. It seldom tries to explain them, but contents itself with their broader aspect and leaves them to tell their own story. Just as Italian life is built on elemental lines, so is Italian drama. There is the gayety and good-fellowship of children while sketches of emotion, work of this type, straightforward, free from pretentiousness, wins one's respect. An example may be quoted "Papa Eccellenza" by Girolamo Rouetta, or that fine comedy, "La Buona Figliola" by Fernando Lopez, while in Sem Benelli and Gabriele d'Annunzio Italy has two poets whose work will live. Sem Benelli's masterpiece, "L'Amore del Tre Re," possesses Masterlinck's medieval spirit without Masterlinck's futuristic affectation; while in "La Gioconda," "Francesca da Rimini" and "La Citta Morta" d'Annunzio has achieved the triple wonder of producing three great plays of the modern, poetic and classic schools; for "La Citta Morta," though free in form, is Greek in feeling.

In Germany the drama is second to character analysis, which is intricate and in some cases cynical. Conflicting influences are at work in many German plays, showing the subjection of national character to a selfish civilization. The types are varied, for the sources of the German Empire are diverse. Here are more than one people. View crosses view and temperament clashes with temperament. Yet beneath it all one finds the solid Teutonic leaven, opinionated, sullen, but good-natured and sometimes ideally ingenious. When Germans write farce it often inclines toward the brutal, yet oddly enough, they appreciate to the full those English plays which depend upon the wit of their dialogue. Comedies by George Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde have a constant value there; whereas in England, once the run is over, they are laid aside perhaps for years. Yet the sense of humor indigenous to the German soil seems to be more of the peasant variety, relying on the old jokes that went out of date in England years ago, and depending for character on dialect which seems a never failing source of humor to the type of mind that laughs at any speech, or indeed any idea that differs from its own. On the other hand,

the high-class German drama almost always suggests the problem play. Vienna has an art form which, though light, has a real value. Viennese operettas have a special reputation of their own, and a note of human interest sounds in them all. Even though their humor may be crude (indeed it is frequently conventional) they are usually built round central figures which have temperament and character and require acting qualities from their interpreters. These little operettas are put on the stage with that sense of style which is as natural to the Viennese as it is to the Parisian. The Spanish theater in some ways approximates to that of Germany.

Italy shines by reason of her freedom from self-consciousness. Both nations have a touch of the childish, but the Spanish theater makes us think of children afraid of being laughed at and so over-earnest in their mood. Echegaray, Benavente, Hartzenbusch—those three names lead a crowd of others less distinguished, but all show the same marked divergence from the romantic ideals of Calderon. In England one can still trace the spirit that animated Shakespeare, but it is very hard to find a likeness between the great Pedro and his present-day successors. Echegaray has been reproached for imitating Ibsen, but his work lacks the delicious, homely touch of the Norwegian, with its staccato strokes of humor. The environment of a play by Echegaray has not the parochial favor of Ibsen's modern plays, because the life of the people of Spain is very different from that of Norway. Perhaps the most characteristic form of Spanish play is farce.

Of all countries Norway and Sweden preserve in their drama a living sense of the past. The monosyllabic nature of their languages lends itself to a simplicity that goes home. Sincerity is their birthright, and Ibsen and Strindberg are just as direct when writing of old historic times as they are when dealing with the modern world unrest. This quality also distinguishes Norwegian acting. No elaborate production, but a simple, straightforward presentation of a dramatic story; actors and audience alike absorbed in the work with a completeness of illusion that makes enormous for truth and charm. Characteristic, too, is their love of old favorites. That beautiful play, "Høgt Spel," is revived again and again.

Denmark has less idealism and a more caustic humor, as witness the play of Gustav Wied, who has been called the Mark Train of the North. Holland and Belgium blend mysticism with their common sense and put an equal good will into Masterlinck and Vaerhaeren as into the production of an evergreen like "Charley's Aunt." Holland is particularly enterprising in the adaptation of foreign plays and treats her theater with solid respect. For some years past Russian literature has been the object of an almost unqualified admiration, but whether this has been entirely deserved may be a matter of opinion. No one can deny the grim force of the Russian drama, nor the amount of technical care shown in her productions. But is it not a little labored, a trifle over-emphasized? It is easy to seem truthful when one is merely cruel. There is more than one way of looking at everything. The great Serbian writer "Tusic" has much of the Russian quality, with a softer and more hopeful spirit.

This all too brief summary of the theater of many lands seems incomplete without a comparison of the two greatest of all stages, "England and America; but hasty as it is, from it this deduction may be drawn—that whatever their national characteristics, each stage is giving an increasingly warm welcome to the drama of other lands. The theater is steadily becoming a powerful factor in the increase of international brotherhood.

"THE BROKEN WING"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
"The Broken Wing," comedy-drama in four acts by Paul Dickey and Charles W. Goddard, presented on the evening of September 20, 1920, at the Park Square Theater, Boston. The cast:

Philip Marvin Henry Duggan
Myrtle Tannehill George Abbott
Sylvester Chase Louis Wolheim
Inez Villiers Inez Plummer
Ouchitta Mary Worth
Captain Innocencio Dos Santos Alphonse Ethier

Philip Marvin Charles Trowbridge
Cecilia Myrtle Tannehill
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"The Broken Wing" is an ingenious entertainment of the sort that is more often seen on the photo play screen than in the theater for spoken plays. A United States aviator, Philip Marvin, while flying across Mexican territory, is forced to descend. For a time the aviator's memory of past events is a blank. On the very day that he marries a Mexican girl, who has taken care of him during his month's semi-imprisonment by a ransom-seeking bandit, an American oil prospector brings from New York not only various articles identifying Marvin, but also a woman who has all necessary evidence to indicate that she is Mrs. Philip Marvin.

How the playwrights get the aviator out of his seemingly inextricable tangle must remain for theatergoers to find out. That is at once the merit and the defect of trick plays—half their interest evaporates when the enigma is solved.

Notwithstanding, however, the fact that the trick plot of "The Broken Wing" requires the authors to devote a great deal of the dialogue to talking about the plot, they have managed to give considerable character interest to the two prominent Mexican personages in the story, the bandit and the girl, played by Mr. Ethier and Miss Plummer. Mr. Ethier acts with ease and power. His bandit is menacing without noise; his good humor is no mere habitual smile. The incident of the aeroplane descent in the first act is managed with uncommon illusion.

FRED STONE IN "TIP-TOP"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fred Stone in "Tip-Top," a musical extravaganza in two acts; book and lyrics by Anne Caldwell and R. H. Burnside; music by Ivan Caryll; staged by R. H. Burnside; presented by Charles Dillingham at the Forrest Theater, Philadelphia, evening of September 15, 1920. Principals in the cast:

Fairy Justicia Helen Rich
Jonas Barker Oscar Ragland
Dick Derby Scott Welsh
Tipton Tipton Fred Stone
Lord Cyril Gower Roy Hoyer
Jinia Jones Teresa Valerio
Alice Gladys Caldwell
Bad Vivian Duncan
Worse Rosetta Duncan
Nina Marie Sewell
Adele Pauline Hall
Rosalee Ursula O'Hare
Wenoth Princess White Deer
Judy Violet Zell

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
Physical rather than mental agility is the keynote of Fred Stone's latest vehicle, a heterogeneous extravaganza that ranges from circus to musical comedy, and from vaudeville to extravaganza. Never since the days of Montgomery and Stone has he exhibited greater nimbleness of foot, suppleness of body, or facility and versatility in tricks. And never within this period have these personal qualities of the famous comedian, athlete and dancer been more needed. For neither sparkle nor wit nor grace of construction is to be found in the "book" and lyrics of Anne Caldwell and R. H. Burnside, while the score is perhaps the most insipid Ivan Caryll has composed; it has little melodic freshness or vitality, despite the deft scoring, and none of the numbers seems destined for special popularity.

It is evident that Stone has devoted much time and care to devising and developing his new series of tricks. In a whip-cracking act he removes the hat from an assistant's head and objects from his mouth. He exemplifies his skill as a sharpshooter by picking off small objects with a gun while standing on his head, and again with only the reflection in a polished knife blade to guide his aim. He rides a horse that gallops upon a treadmill device, and leaps from the horse's back to the ground and back while it is galloping. He combines travesty with great acrobatic cleverness in a travesty of Annette Kellerman, when he pretends to dive into a small tank or aquarium from a spring-board, and later from a trapeze. He tops it all off with an acrobatic dance with

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Evidently Mr. Dillingham was fully aware that the musical comedy aspects of the piece are decidedly secondary, if even that, to Stone's many tricks and the dancing numbers and other specialties. For the romantic interest is of the slightest and most perfunctory sort, and vocal features are not made outstanding in any degree, as sung principally by Gladys Caldwell and Scott Welsh. The most promising voice in the company is possessed by Helen Rich.

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THE HOME FORUM

How the Cantata Was Written

Just across the road was a thatched cottage, standing in a little garden gay with early summer flowers; beehives stood on each side of the entrance, and a vine hung on the walls. It looked inviting, and the musician stepped over the little stile, and tapped at the door, which was open. A woman . . . came forward.

"Can you tell me," said he, "whether there is an inn anywhere near where I could get some bread and cheese?" She answered that there was no inn nearer than the next village, two miles away. . . . Come in and have a morsel before you go on. . . . Sit you down in the porch and rest a bit, and I'll bring you something in a moment."

The musician thanked her, and sat down in the porch by the beehives. It was delicious there!—bees, flowers, sunshine; on the ground the shadows of the vine-leaves that were clustering unkempt above his head; in the distance golden meadows and elm-trees, and the faint blue smoke of the town he had left behind him. Outside the porch hung a cage, in which was a skylark, the favorite cage-bird of the poor; it had been interrupted in its song by the stranger's arrival, but now began again, and sang with as good a heart and as lusty a voice as its free brethren in the blue of heaven.

"What stream of song!" thought the musician. "He sings like good old Haydn! We can't do that now. We don't pour out our hearts in melody, and do just what we like with our tunes."

The lark ceased for a moment, and the ticking of the big clock within the cottage suddenly called up in his mind the andante of the Clock Symphony, and the two bassoons ticking away in thirds with that peculiar comical solemnity of theirs; and he leant back in the porch and laughed inside himself till the lark began to sing again. Then he went on mentally to the last allegro vivace, . . . when the women came out to him. . . .

"How that bird does sing!" he said to her. "It has done me worlds of good already!"

"Ah," she answered, "he has been a good friend to us too. It was my boy that gave him to me—him as is away at sea. He sings pretty nigh all the year round, and sometimes he do make a lot of noise; but we never gets tired of him, he minds us so of our lad. . . ."

The musician asked more about the sailor; and he was shown his likeness, and various relics of him that the fond mother had cherished up. And when he rose to go he shook hands with the woman warmly, and told her that he would one day bring his wife. . . . Then he started off once more.

He soon began to feel sleepy, and looked for a quiet spot where he could lie down in the shade. . . .

He was woken up by a musical note

so piercing, yet so exquisitely sweet, a crescendo note of such wonderful power and volume, that he started up on his elbow and looked all round him. It was not repeated; but in a minute or two there came from the wood opposite him a liquid trill; then an inward murmur; then a loud jug-jug-jug; and then the nightingale began to sing in earnest, and carried the musician with him into a kind of paradise. He did not think now of the great composers; this was something new, and altogether rich and strange. Every time the bird ceased he was in suspense as to what would come next; and what came next was as surprising as what went before. At last the nightingale ceased, and dropped into

planned or satisfied him; and when that was achieved, he looked upon the thing as done: for everything else seemed to follow as a natural consequence. In short, his pen had become, during the last ten or twelve years of his life, a sort of inspiration to him; and he was as sure of its answering to his claims upon it, whenever he chose to make them, as if he had got all the materials on which it was to work ready arranged, labeled, and catalogued for use, in "the book and volume of his brain."

This certainty and facility were, in some degree, the result of habit and practice, no doubt; and they are, to a certain extent, enjoyed by most writers who are much accustomed to composition. But the total want of pre-

perhaps have the goodness to come—yours very sincerely,

Samuel Rogers.
St James' Place, Thursday, June 28, 1832

The breakfast-parties at St. James' Place were famous. Round the poet's table gathered the wits of the day. Rogers himself was the sayer of many smart things. Lord Dudley (Ward) had been rather unkind in his criticisms of the poet, and Rogers retaliated with an epigram which has remained famous to this day:

Ward has no heart they say—but I deny it.

Ward has a heart, and gets his speeches by it.

—G. R. Sims.



"La Coda," by Goya

the thick underwood; but the musician lay there still, and mused. . . .

At length he started up, and looked at his watch; it was past seven o'clock. He hurried off homewards in the cool air, refreshed and quieted, thinking of nothing but the things around him, and now and then of the cottage, the lark, the brookside, and the nightingale. But presently there came into his recollection the old poet's lines, and he repeated them over to himself, for they seemed in harmony with his mood, and with the coolness, and the sunset. . . . In a moment paper and pencil were in his hand and the thought was fixed beyond all fear of forgetting. By the time he reached home the whole strain was worked out. . . . and he wrote the first draft of it that same evening.

After this nothing went wrong with the cantata.—From "Tales of the Birds," by W. Warde Fowler.

Stoddard Writes of Hazlitt

Hazlitt almost always wrote with the breakfast things on the table; for, as I have said before, they usually remained there till he went out at four or five o'clock to dinner. He wrote rapidly, in a large hand, as clear as print, made very few corrections, and almost invariably wrote on an entire quire of foolscap; contriving to put into a page of his manuscript exactly the amount (upon an average) of an octavo page of print; so that he always knew exactly what progress he had made, at any given time towards the desired goal to which he was travelling—namely, the end of his task.

Unless what he was employed on was a review, he never had a book or paper of any kind about him while he wrote. In this respect, I imagine he stood alone among professional authors.

With respect to Hazlitt's actual method of composition, he never, I believe, thought for half an hour beforehand, as to what he should say on any given subject; or even as to the general manner in which he should treat it; but merely, whether it was a subject on which he had thought fitly at any previous period of his life, and whether it was susceptible of a development that was consistent with the immediate object he might have in view, in sitting down to write on it. Having determined on these points, and chiefly on the latter, his pen was not merely the mechanical, but (so to speak) the intellectual instrument by which he called up and worked out his thoughts, opinions, and sentiments, and even the style and language in which he clothed them; it was the magician's wand with which he compelled and marshaled to his service the powers of his extraordinary mind, and the stores of illustrative materials which his early life had been spent in accumulating and laying by for use or pleasure. He never considered for more than a few moments beforehand the plan or conduct of any composition that he had undertaken, or determined to write—whether it was a mere magazine paper, or a considerable work; he merely thought for a brief space more or less, till he had hit upon an opening sentence that

meditation with which Hazlitt could produce, in a singularly short space of time, an essay full of acute or profound thought, copious, various and novel illustrations, and perfectly original views, couched in terse, polished, vigorous, and epigrammatic language, was quite extraordinary, and is only to be explained by the two facts, first, that he never by choice wrote on any topic or question in which he did not, for some reason or other, feel a deep personal interest; and, secondly, because on all questions on which he did so feel, he had thought, meditated, and pondered in the silence and solitude of his own heart, for years and years before he ever contemplated doing more than thinking of them.

When Hazlitt was regularly engaged on any work or article, he wrote at the rate of from ten to fifteen octavo pages at a sitting; and never, or very rarely, renewed the sitting on the same day, except when he was at Winterslow—where, having no means of occupation or amusement in the evening part of the day, he used, I believe habitually, to write after his tea. And, doubtless, one of his motives for going there when he had any considerable work to get through, was the knowledge that by that means alone he could persuade himself to "work double tides."

This brings me to observe that Hazlitt hated writing, and would never have penned a line, and indeed never did, till his necessities compelled him to do so.—Richard Henry Stoddard, in "Personal Recollections."

The Autograph of the Author

There are no half-hours in my library so pleasant as those in which I go to the bookshelves that hold my little collection of first or early editions, the value of most of them enhanced for me by the autograph of the author, which I have been able to insert in the prized volume.

To embellish a good book with the letter of the man who gave it to the world has been a delight of mine from my youth upwards. . . . Even where no clue to character is contained in the author's letter, there are little everyday details and incidents which reveal in a few lines more than all the pages of the professional biographer. . . .

"Italy," a short poem by Samuel Rogers, was published in its completed form in 1830, and I have the first edition. Samuel Rogers was a wealthy man, a man of taste and letters, and a liberal patron of the arts. The letter of his which I have placed in "Italy" came into my possession many years ago. It is written to Miss Flaxman:

My dear Miss Flaxman,—My house shall always open its doors to you and your friends, and I need not say how much I feel flattered by your application.

May I venture to name Monday next? On that day, and at two o'clock or thereabouts (unless I hear from you to the contrary) your ladies will

Francisco Goya

Technically, Francisco Goya cannot be classed with either Velasquez or Rembrandt. He lacked their superlative skill. But in temperament he is more akin to Rembrandt than to his own countryman. He too was a born experimentalist, with that disdain for materials and methods which may sometimes be found in Rembrandt but never in Velasquez. He worked unceasingly, and his imagination was unusually active. Now Velasquez was stolidly unimaginative, and it is only his superb craftsmanship which saves Los Borrachos and the Forge of Vulcan from failure. In another respect the history of Goya follows that of Velasquez with curious exactness.

His own practice anticipated a school of painting which did not come into formal existence until fifty years after he had ceased to work. Madrid has always been remote from the world, and it needs a journey to the Prado to learn that Goya is the godparent of Manet. Born in medievalism, educated amidst the classic revival, he was a Romantic before the leaders of that group were born. For the second time Spain produced an artist destined to inspire the youth of other lands. The influence of Velasquez is possibly on the wane; that of Goya has hardly commenced.—Hugh Stokes.

A First Glimpse of Venice

We chose a gondola with two rowers. He of the poop, bronzed and rebronzied by the sun, with his little Venetian cap on the top of his head, his thick ring of tawny beard, his rolled-up sleeves, his girdle and full pantaloons, recalled quite well the ancient type; he of the prow, much more of a coxcomb and modernized, wore a cap from which escaped a curl of hair, a striped calico vest, the trousers of a gentleman, and mingled the type of gondolier with that of domestic servant. As the weather became clear, a canopy with blue and white bands replaced, to our great regret, the "felce."

We demanded to be taken at once to the Place Saint Mark, which we found where the line of gas-lamps had caused us to suppose it was situated the evening before. In standing out to sea we were able to examine the facade of our hotel, which was really magnificent with its three stories of balconies, its Moorish windows, and its columns of marble. But for an unfortunate sign placed above the portico and containing these words, "Hotel de l'Europe, chez Marseille," the Giustiniana Palace would still be exactly as one sees it in the marvelous map of Albert Dürer, with the exception of two windows on the third floor. . . . Venice has this peculiarity, namely, that although her drama may be finished, the decorations of the past still remain in place.

The gondoliers row standing up, bending forward on their oars. It is surprising that they do not fall every minute into the water, since all the weight of their bodies is thrown forward. It is only a long habit which gives them the necessary plumb for holding themselves always in sus-

pense. The apprenticeship must cost more than one ducking; nothing excels their dexterity in avoiding shocks, the precision with which they turn the corner of a street, approach landing or stairway; the gondola is so sensitive to the least impression that one may call it a living being.

A few strokes of the oars very soon brought us face to face with one of the most marvelous spectacles ever afforded the contemplation of the human eye—the Piazzetta seen from the sea! Standing at the prow of the motionless gondola, we gazed for some time, in mute ecstasy, at that picture without rival in this world, and the only one, possibly, that the imagination cannot surpass.

On the left, adopting the point of

view of the open sea, the trees of the royal gardens are first perceived, tracing a green line above a white terrace; then the zecca (Hotel de la Monnaie), an edifice of robust architecture, and the ancient Library, the work of Sansovino, with its elegant arcades and crown of mythological statues.

On the right, separated by a space which forms the Piazzetta, which is the vestibule of the Place Saint Mark, the Ducal Palace offers its vermilion facade lozenge with white and rose marble; its massive pillars, supporting a gallery of small columns, the ribs of which contain quadrilobed trefoils of six lancet windows. . . . its acroteria carving its acanthus leaves upon the blue sky, and the spiral fillet which twists around its angles and terminates in a lofty pinnace.

How to express those rosy tints of the Ducal Palace which seem to be living as flesh; that snowy whiteness of the statues, delineating their contour in the azure of Veronese and of Titian; those reds of the Campanile that caress the sun; those splendors of a distant gliding; those thousand aspects of the sea as clear as a mirror, as swarming with spangles as the skirt of a dancer? Who will paint that vague, luminous atmosphere full of rays and of mists, from which the sun does not exclude the clouds; those red or white sails, those ships familiarly supporting their prows against the wharf, with their myriad picturesque accessories of pavilions, of lines and nets spread out to dry; the sailors loading and unloading the ships, the chests that are opened, the casks that are rolled, the motley idlers of the mole, Dalmatians, Greeks, Levantines and others that Canaletto would depict with a single stroke,—how make all this visible simultaneously as in nature, by means of a successive process? For the poet, less fortunate than the painter or the musician, can only arrange a single line; the former has a whole palette; the latter, a whole orchestra.—"Journeys in Italy," Theophile Gautier.

The Light of Morning

The light of morning now begins to thrill
Upon the purple mountains, and the
gray
And mist-enveloped pines; and on the
still,
Deep banks of snow, looks out the eye
of day;
The constant stream is plashing on its
way,
As molten stars might roll along the
heaven—
And its white foam grows whiter, with
the play
Of sunlight, that adown its bed is
driven,

—Albert Pike.

Etching

So far from being the most mechanical kind of engraving, etching, as we understand it, is the least mechanical, because the true etcher never thinks about mechanical perfection at all, using lines simply for the expression of artistic thought.—The Etcher's Handbook.

Eternity vs. Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the many self-imposed limitations of the human mind, perhaps none is more characteristic than its finite concept of time and its apparent disregard of the forever fact that eternity is the unchanging law of infinite Spirit. Of course the finite human mind, by reason of its very nature, cannot comprehend eternity, for it is not within the power of the finite to comprehend the infinite; and so the human mind would assign limited periods of time to specified periods of development, so-called, or to the accomplishment of outlined endeavors. The finite process, self-evidently, must be reversed before mankind can even begin to comprehend eternity. Instead of futilely attempting to reduce the eternal infinite to human comprehension, man must enlarge his perception to the recognition of the all-inclusiveness of this eternal infinite, and man's perception can be enlarged and perfected only as man is recognized as the complete and perfect idea of the one infinite Mind, expressing, as such idea, the fullness and completeness of Deity. Instead of reversing and interpreting materially the divine law and order, men must learn to reason logically from cause to effect; they must recognize the one Mind, God, as the eternal substance of every idea, in whatever form this idea may be expressed. It matters not whether the human misnamed law of reversal and limitation may claim to operate in the name of time or space or any other finite conception of the human mind, the objects of sense inevitably disappear with the recognition of infinite, omnipresent Mind, just as always the finite spontaneously disappears when the infinite is recognized.

An interesting illustration of the curious process of reversal so frequently followed by the human mind is seen when watching and listening to fireworks from a distance. Every one knows that in the discharge of fireworks, the explosion precedes the display; but it is also one of the so-called laws of human belief that light travels immensely faster than sound. Thus if one were even a few miles away from the fireworks themselves, within the range of vision, although the display would be visible almost immediately, the explosion would not sound at this distance until considerably after the display, although it actually occurred first. A simple illustration this, and yet it is typical of this curious trait of reversal peculiar to the human mind.

Just as mortal belief has assigned a longer period for the transmission of sound than for the transmission of light, so in exactly the same way the human mind would claim, for example, that a longer period of time is required for God's word to become manifest in healing in one instance than in another,—as though the operation of God's law could ever be less than instant; as though there could be even a moment when God's idea did not express the full and perfect completeness of its Principle. Just so long as the finite sense of time enters into human reasoning will those who follow this false reasoning fall into the material mire of confusion and reversal. It is only by looking to infinite, eternal Mind, instead of to matter, that man can find the wholeness and eternity of Deity, which he inevitably reflects by reason of his inalienable relationship with the one eternal Ego. This is what Jesus meant when he said, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." When Mind is universally recognized as the infinite, eternal Principle of all existence, then, as Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 125 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The astronomer will no longer look up to the stars,—he will look out from them upon the universe; and the florist will find his flower before its seed."

Now it is axiomatic that whatever is going to be true is true now and always has been true. A child who said that two times two would some day be four, but that it was not four yet, would be ignorant of the underlying rule of mathematics. In the same way, to say that man will some time live in eternity, but that his present existence is finite and uncertain, is to express ignorance of the very Principle of eternity. If man will ever live eternally, he lives eternally now, for there is no beginning to eternity. Eternity is and forever has been the established fact, of which time is merely the perverted material sense, for life, because it is of God, is forever expressed, without beginning and without ending. Man has forever existed as the complete expression of the one eternal Principle, God.

Both time and space are elements of the finite, which spontaneously and inevitably disappears with the recognition of the infinite, the eternal All. When the one Mind, God, is universally acknowledged as the one infinite cause of every effect, as the eternal Principle of all existence, then mankind will comprehend the meaning of eternity, "Eternity, not time," Mrs. Eddy says on page 468 of Science and Health, "expresses the thought of Life, and time is no part of eternity. One ceases in

proportion as the other is recognized. Time is finite; eternity is forever infinite." The divine mandate is, "He spake, and it was done; he commanded, and it stood fast." The effect is instant with the Word, with the operation of divine law, which is eternal. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 11 of "Unity of God": "Jesus required neither cycles of time nor thought in order to mature fitness for perfection and its possibilities. He said that the kingdom of heaven is here, and is included in Mind; that while ye say, There are yet four months, and then cometh the harvest, I say, Look up, not down, for your fields are already white for the harvest; and gather the harvest by mental, not material processes."

It Was September

To begin with, it was September, and golden. The rains of August had ceased and their lavish abundance had filled brook and river and left the world a garden of wild aster and goldenrod, with red apples swinging from the trees, massed umbels of dark elderberries, and pink and purple grapes ripening in the sun. Our satisfaction with everything was unbounded. A New England farm, with its brook and springs and gray walls and odd corners, seemed to us, of all possessions, the most desirable. We took long walks through our quiet woods where there were hickory and chestnut trees, and oaks and hemlocks, and slender white birches . . . and tall maples, and even apple-trees, wild seedlings, planted by the birds, but thrifty and bearing. We had never seen that in the West. The fruit was not very tender, but well flavored and made delicious sauce.—Albert Bigelow Paine.

Then, Warmly Walled With Books

Then, warmly walled with books, While my wood-fire supplies the sun's defect,
Whispering old forest-sagas in its dreams;
I take my May down from the happy shelf
Where perch the world's rare song-birds in a row,
Waiting my choice to open with full breast,
And beg an alms of spring-time, ne'er denied
Indoors by vernal Chaucer, whose fresh woods
Throb thick with merle and mavis all the year.

—James Russell Lowell.

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~the~~ then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Ulster Blocks the Way

WHEN everything has been said, the real difficulty in Ireland resolves itself into the religious one. If it were not for this there is no reason to suppose that the relations of the country with Great Britain would today be peculiarly different from those of Scotland and England. The fact is that the reformation which swept simultaneously over the whole of Great Britain paved the way for the political union of England and Scotland, in a manner which made a success of that union, whilst the union with Ireland became, for the contrary reason, almost a disaster. A Protestant Parliament in Scotland dealing with a Protestant Parliament in England produced the act of union which has made England and Scotland a united whole; whereas the action of a Protestant Parliament in Ireland, representing or misrepresenting a Roman Catholic electorate, made the union of Great Britain and Ireland a political arrangement, paid for in titles and in pensions, instead of in a common exchange of benefits.

Long before that, however, the Protestant pale had been at open war with the native Roman Catholic population, and it is the inheritance of the pale which has produced the religious animosity which has been definitely summed up as the North and South. It is quite true that gradually the hold of the Protestants in the North has been weakened, until it has been specifically reduced not to Ulster but to north eastern Ulster. It cannot be said, however, that this has in any way softened the sectarian bitterness. Protestant Ulster is as determined as ever not, as it expresses it, to put its neck under the heel of Rome, and nothing that the Nationalist or the Sinn Feiner has ever been able to say has so far had the slightest effect in weakening the determination of the North to repudiate home rule in any form. Even today when the Protestants of the South are perfectly willing to accept the dominion status, the Orangemen of the North persistently demands "the crown of the causeway," and declares that, no matter what any government at Westminster may say, he will maintain, by force of arms if necessary, his right to repudiate an agreement to which he has not given his consent.

It is perfectly true that the Sinn Feiner declares that what he terms the fanaticism of the Orangemen is a fanaticism manufactured in England. That is to say, as he explains it, that the political wires in response to which the Orangemen dance are pulled in London. As a matter of fact, however, this is mere argument by assertion, and it is an argument moreover which the Orangemen vigorously repudiate. It is here, therefore, that the Sinn Feiner is called upon to show his statesmanship in advance. Up to now, however, whenever he has been asked what he would do to destroy the distrust of the North, and to offer it guarantees sufficient to induce it to accept the dominion status or the republic, he has offered nothing more satisfactory than the assurance that the North is unreasonable and has in reality nothing whatever to complain of or to fear. When it has been pointed out to him that, whether it be prejudice or whether it be not, the fears of the North are intensely real to the North, he has replied that the North cannot possibly produce any evidence of persecution with which to buttress its fears. But here again the reply is so obvious, that the opportunity has not yet obtained, that the argument is entirely lost upon the Orange lodges.

It was for these reasons that it was insisted in a recent article in these columns that a preliminary to a settlement of the Irish question must be a closing of the Irish ranks. Until this is done, it is almost hopeless to expect that any settlement can be reached. Now it is possible that the fears of the North might be sufficiently overcome to accept the dominion status, with the control of the defense of the island maintained in the hands of the Imperial Parliament; but it is a positive waste of time to imagine a condition of things in which the North would be willing to accept the Sinn Fein republic. In the face of such conditions, the statesmanship of Sinn Fein is being severely tested. It believes that the great mass of the country is entirely on its side, and it has demonstrated the fact, beyond cavil, that its writ runs where the writ of the British Government is treated with contempt. If this were all, the parallel between the awakening of Hungary and the awakening of Sinn Fein would be exact. But, as is perfectly obvious, this is very far from being all. Hungary was not split in two on a religious question, nor in Hungary was there a determined anti-national minority as is present in Ireland in the Protestant North. Had there been, the triumph of Deak might have failed of attainment, just as that of the Irish National leaders has always failed. The question, therefore, resolves itself into this, is Sinn Fein ready, as Sir Horace Plunkett believes it is ready, to assist in setting up a constituent assembly with a view to recasting the government of Ireland on a dominion status with the right of defense reserved for the Imperial Parliament and Ulster satisfied?

The decision to take such a course would no doubt entail a tremendous sacrifice of Sinn Fein aspirations. The Sinn Fein leaders reply, consequently, that the price is too heavy a one, and rather than pay it the struggle must go on until the opposition of the Protestant North is broken and the grip of England finally removed. There is, however, an intense wisdom in the simple proverb, that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. The leaders of Sinn Fein would do well to remember this. But on the other hand, the policy of exasperation is not one which is likely to be of the slightest help in bringing about a settlement. That is why even those who are completely opposed to the republicanism of Sinn Fein none the less deprecate the course which is being adopted toward the Lord Mayor of Cork. The Lord Mayor of Cork, they feel, would be far less of a danger to a future Irish settlement, at large in the Mansion House at Cork, directing the Sinn Fein organization, than starving himself in Brixton prison. In other words, Ireland is slipping so rapidly into anarchy

that the almost cynical disregard of the fact by the British Government is felt to be one of the greatest stumbling blocks to the settlement which every sane person desires to see brought about with the least possible delay.

Mr. Coler's Charges

THE inference to be drawn from the statements made by Mr. Bird S. Coler, commissioner of public welfare of the City of New York, is that almost every one in that city, except the officials charged with the duty of enforcing prohibition legislation, knows that the law is being openly and flagrantly violated. Mr. Coler was a speaker a few days ago at one of the sessions of the International Congress Against Alcoholism. The disclosures made by him were about the first really discordant note interjected since the opening of the sessions. The desire of American delegates had apparently been to hold the United States up as a model, and its enforcement law as a pattern, upon which the representatives of other nations participating in the congress might look with admiration, if not with awe. The disillusionment was sudden, and there must have been some polite insistence on the part of the visitors in their efforts fully to understand the facts in the case. There must have been a suspicion, at least, that Mr. Coler, unwittingly or otherwise, had "let the cat out of the bag," or, to employ a somewhat expressive Americanism, had "spilled the beans."

Mr. Coler, as commissioner of public welfare, is in a position to know pretty nearly what the conditions are in New York City. He finds, he says, that the benefits of prohibition are apparent everywhere, in the city free lodging houses, in the hospital wards, and in the decreased number of children committed to institutions. An opponent, originally, of the enactment of prohibition legislation, he declares himself convinced, now, that its enforcement would be beneficial, and promises to do all in his power to sustain it and make it effective. This conviction came, he says, in the earlier months after the federal amendment went into force. During those months the traffic in intoxicating liquors was practically suspended. The benefits of prohibition were, he intimates, too apparent to be ignored. This was before the days of the bootlegger, and before the saloon keeper resumed the sale of liquor over the bar. Now, according to his charges, these vendors are violating the law openly in New York, and elsewhere in the country, while proprietors of music halls are selling whisky to their patrons and habitués under licenses issued for the dispensing of liquors for medicinal purposes.

Although himself a Democrat, Mr. Coler challenges and attacks the policy of the present national administration in its dealing with the Enforcement Act. Cooperation by the Department of Justice and the Internal Revenue Bureau would, he insists, make New York City dry inside of sixty days. By more than inference he charges high government officials with condoning, if not with actually encouraging, violations of the law, and warns of disclosures involving those in authority in Washington.

As might have been expected, Mr. Coler's charges were answered, and immediately, by one of those against whom the attack was directed. It is pleaded in behalf of those charged with remissness that it was not supposed, when the law was enacted, that the liquor traffic would cease immediately. Technically, no doubt, this assertion is correct. It might have been supposed that there would be persistent, if not successful, efforts to evade the law. But it was not expected that there would be wholesale and increasing violations of it. Mr. Coler told his audience that during the first months after the law became operative it was practically effective. The determination, if not the inclination, on the part of those who wished to evade it apparently was to observe it and respect it. There was apparently no assumption that the law could be violated with impunity, as it is charged that it has been violated, or that there existed, or ever would exist, in any bureau or department of the government any sympathy with a traffic outlawed by a free people. John F. Kramer, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, who, as an official of the Internal Revenue Bureau, is charged with the duty of enforcing the law, says that much has already been accomplished, and blames "politics," which, he says, "bothers everything," because more has not been accomplished. But, he says, certain things have been established, among them the fact that revenue from the saloons is not necessary to run the government; that the abolition of the saloon has not interfered with business in the least, and that the "social aspect of drinking has been removed," as well as the "recruiting stations."

Without detracting in the least from the weight of Mr. Kramer's observations, it might be said that the things which he finds have been established during the fifteen months, in which an effort has been made to enforce prohibition were established to the entire satisfaction of millions of people in the United States long before the prohibition amendment to the Constitution was adopted. What the people of this country, as well as those delegates to the International Congress Against Alcoholism who come from other countries, really would like to hear is that the law not only can be enforced, which they know, but that it is being enforced, with the backing and support of a coordinated government. The present is not the time for excuses, or for efforts to shift responsibility.

The South Eastern Entente

UNDER whatever name the proposed entente between the Balkan states finally comes into existence—it has been variously styled the Petite Entente, the Middle Eastern Entente, and the South Eastern Entente—it is certain of the most earnest welcome from all who realize the great importance of such a movement as a step toward the maintenance of the peace of Europe. Some such confederation as that now proposed has, of course, always been a very fundamental part of the policy of that greatest of all Balkan statesmen, Mr. Venizelos. During the years immediately preceding the great war, and for some time after its onset, there never was a time when Mr. Venizelos would not have been ready to make considerable sacrifices in order to attain a confederation of the Balkan states, and that in spite of Bulgaria's

notorious treachery. For Mr. Venizelos was always far-sighted enough to perceive that a Balkan entente, league, confederation, or whatever it might be called, could never be a foundation of peace so long as any Balkan nation was excluded.

In these circumstances, it is specially interesting to learn that the next move toward the formation of the new entente, first definitely proposed some weeks ago, is to be a conference in London between Mr. Take Jonsescu, the Foreign Minister of Rumania, and Mr. Stamboulsky, the Premier of Bulgaria. The object of their visit is to obtain the approval and support of the British Government for the new venture, and following this visit there will be a general meeting of representatives of all the Balkan states concerned, in Bucharest. Dr. Edward Benes will represent Tzecho-Slovakia; Dr. Vesnitch, Jugo-Slavia; Mr. Jonsescu, Rumania; Mr. Stamboulsky, Bulgaria; and Mr. Venizelos, Greece.

The whole purpose of such a confederation as that which might be arranged between these states would, of course, be defensive, and its achievement is undoubtedly being hastened today by the very disquieting attitude of Hungary. Hungary has never shown much intention of acquiescing in the terms of the treaty of St. Germain. Under the leadership of the reactionary, Admiral Horthy, she is indeed at present openly planning for the reestablishment of the Hapsburg dynasty. This in itself might not be so serious if it were not for the fact that France is believed to be quite strongly in favor of such a move. There is much rumor and much exaggerated statement on this latter question. Nevertheless, such a fundamental agreement obtains, on certain points, amongst statements concerning the French attitude received from many different quarters as to place it practically beyond doubt that France is favoring Hungary in her opposition to the formation of any Balkan entente, and in her determination to secure a revision of the St. Germain treaty favorable to Hungary. Indeed, the "Humanité" of Paris, a short time ago, actually published the alleged terms of the understanding between Paris and Budapest, according to which a French company is to take over the Hungarian railways for a term of fifty years, the Hungarian Government immediately sanctioning enormous increases in fares and freight rates. The Hungarian Government is to maintain universal military service, and France is to control the army, which, to the extent of 150,000 men, armed and commanded by France, may be used, if necessary, against the Bolsheviks. In return for all this, France undertakes to secure a revision of the frontiers assigned to Hungary under the treaty.

Now any territorial revision of the treaty in favor of Hungary could only be made at the expense of Rumania, Tzecho-Slovakia, or Jugo-Slavia, and this menace the three countries named are determined to meet together. With the adherence of Greece and Bulgaria the confederation would undoubtedly be rendered so strong as to discourage Hungary, even with the aid of France, from making any attempt to secure the realization of her desires as far as the territory assigned to her neighbors is concerned. Another tremendous advantage which would flow from a genuine Balkan entente would, of course, be the lessening of the possibility of disagreements amongst the Balkan states themselves.

Trees That Link the Centuries

ONE way or another, almost everybody seems to have a deep regard for fine old trees. And it is pleasant to think that the newer phase of forestry in the United States is bringing into existence a literature of old oaks, and old elms, and old willows, even of walnuts and buttonwoods, not to mention here and there a pine or a fruit tree that has come down through the years to yield its present-day benefits while reminding us of days long gone. There are whole books, nowadays, given over to the histories of great trees, each of which has its own portrait photograph, as well. Magazines are finding; in the famous old trees of one district or another, the material for interesting articles and alluring illustrations. For where is the picture that can make a wider appeal than that which shows some quaint old farmhouse or homestead of American colonial times, with a great elm or oak spreading giant branches protectively above its hospitable roof?

Massachusetts is a wonderful state for old trees. That is only natural, perhaps, since history was early afoot in the Old Bay State. Wherever there is an old tree, one is apt to be reminded of some interesting scene of colonial times or earlier. There are trees still standing here that were mature when the Red Indians went to and fro beneath their branches. They saw the coming of the white man, like that spreading oak at Natick, under which, tradition has it, John Eliot, so justly called "the apostle of the Indians," first gathered the Red Men together "from their scattered kind of life into civil society," and preached to them the Christian ideal. And who can gaze upon those gnarled but still hardy willows, scattered through the college precincts of old Cambridge, without figuring in his imagination how they must have looked when they formed merely units in what was virtually a willow stockade which, thanks to the forethought of that cantankerous old provincial Governor, Thomas Dudley, extended round the ancient village centering on what is now Harvard Square from the banks of the Charles. These trees are not so famous, however, as the stump of that old elm near Cambridge Common where the sight-seers' vans, like the long tourist's motor, are forever stopping that their occupants may read the tablet explaining how it was just there that Washington took command of the American Army in the early days of the summer following the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The old trees of Massachusetts, like the old houses, have a way of getting themselves associated with the Father of His Country. Rare is the really old house, anywhere along the line of the old Boston-New York road, that has never been spoken of as a place "where Washington stopped for the night." What wonder, then, that the old elms and oaks along the way should get the name of having shaded the distinguished traveler when he paused by the wayside for a refreshing draft or a morsel of luncheon? It is merely a matter of course, also, that many old trees are associated with scenes or incidents of the American Revolution. There is the old

willow, greater in girth than any other tree in Concord, standing just beyond the bridge near the famous monument of the Minute Men. There is the elm in front of the Monroe Tavern, in Lexington, with an iron spike still embedded in its trunk to show where a row of spikes held the reins of horses whose riders were engaged in excited discussion in the tap room on the very day of the famous encounter of the townspeople with the British regulars.

One might add tree after tree to such a list. Yet, after all, history is not the best part of historic trees. The best of them is their grandeur and dignity, the height, the graceful spread, the simple beauty, telling a story of sunshine and silence and peace.

Editorial Notes

IT is strongly to be suspected that the postponement of the miners' strike in England is not due to exactly fortuitous circumstances. The position of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Smillie was that of two experienced wrestlers maneuvering for position. As they moved round the stage Mr. Smillie must have become aware that he was being forced against the ropes, in other words, that the miners had lost public support because the public was convinced that they were risking an economic débâcle on a false issue. The power behind the threat was not a demand for more wages. Every one knew that, and Mr. Smillie best of all. Nor was it a passion for the nationalization of the mines. Perhaps before the month of grace is over Mr. Smillie will explain what it really was. And then Barkis in the person of Mr. Lloyd George may, peradventure, prove more willing.

A BELLWETHER is an extremely useful animal when it leads the flock whither the farmer would have it go, and, from events following swiftly upon Henry Ford's action in cutting the price of his automobiles, it would appear that the flock of industry has been waiting for a bellwether to take a decisive course. Not only is the automobile trade following, for, in a statement reducing the price of Franklin automobiles 17 to 21 per cent, Mr. Franklin says, "This is the only way to get back to a normal basis," but other branches of industry are joining the movement. The Amoskeag Mills have cut their prices 33 1-3 per cent, and two large mail-order houses have reduced their lists 15 to 20 per cent. Such mark-downs must inevitably bring in the remainder of the flock, and it seems as if a return to a basis of sound competition is at last to take the place of a uniform attempt to hold prices at artificial levels. It behooves the public, nevertheless, not to get in the way of the sheep until sufficient impetus has been gained, for it would be a pity to see the whole flock as suddenly veer round and once more head in the opposite direction.

FINLAND puts a dull edge on Sweden's claim to the Aland Islands when she asserts the importance of prohibition in any question of ownership. The islands, the Finnish authorities affirm, are vital to the maintenance of an effective barrier to liquor smuggling. Sweden is wet; Finland is dry. With the islands in the hands of Sweden, Finland avers, great difficulty would be experienced in keeping the seaboard free of the drink traffic. No matter upon what ground adjudication is made, legal, political, strategic, or ethnological, there is much to be said for the contention of the Helsingfors representatives that the moral defense of a nation has as just a claim to consideration as has the military defense. Prohibition is a new factor to inject into international settlements, but it is a factor that will have to be reckoned with more and more as the standards of the world rise.

AN OFFICIAL of one of the largest banks in the State of Texas has estimated that out of every \$100 invested in oil stocks \$95 is lost. Statements of this kind, from men who are in close touch with the conditions of which they speak, ought to carry weight. And yet each successive venture in oil seems to hold the same strong appeal to thousands of persons who have saved a little money and are seeking much. The Treasury Department of the United States says that this tremendous proportion of absolute loss is not by any means due entirely to the dishonesty of fraudulent promoters, but to such other considerations as bad management, poor judgment, and failure to find oil. If people would confine themselves to investments concerning which they have first-hand information, the number of total losses reported would no doubt be greatly reduced.

IN THE new cry of "Africa for the Africans," there is a close reminder of that indefatigable Mrs. Jellaby and her absorbing scheme to unload the superfluous population of Britain into Borriboola-Gha on the left bank of the Niger. It appears, according to the protagonist of the movement, Marcus Garvey, that the "hour has come for the four hundred million Negroes to claim Africa as their home." Mr. Garvey explains it thus: "You white folk have just finished a war for democracy. You have spread the doctrine that men, races, nations are equal. We Negroes fought in that war. Now we want to reap some of the advantages you promised." But what will the white man have to say to this latest phase of racial self-determination?

A GOOD roads enthusiast, in the Highway Magazine, puts forth the assertion that, because good roads are helping to create a wider range of influence for the churches, the churches should support the good-roads movement. Well, maybe. But let us give the churches the free opportunity to support it because it is a good movement, and not because they can get something out of it. Business instinct goes almost too far when it imputes the self-interest motive even to those institutions which, before all others, are expected to champion a really good movement disinterestedly.

SLANG and colloquialisms are, of course, not at all proper as a rule, but even the best regulated purist will understand, and perhaps forgive, the use of the word "crimp" at the recent convention of clothiers in Chicago, where it was said that clothing prices were on the downward grade because public resentment against excessive prices had "put a crimp in the market."